

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 256.]

JULY 1, 1814.

[6 of Vol. 37.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of counterfeits and imitations, answered, that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their powers, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority. "It was like a man's resolving to go behind another, and whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him."—NORTHCOTE.

•• Our usual Supplement will appear on the 1st of August.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO years ago I discovered the composition of a medicine which possesses the power of removing the paroxysm of Gout in a degree fully equal to the Eau Medicinale. Since that period, having satisfied myself by various experiments of the identity of the two medicines, I shall now avail myself of your widely circulating Magazine to communicate to the public an account of this very important preparation.

The value of this information will be sufficiently obvious when it is recollected that many persons, particularly of the labouring classes of the community, are suffering from that species of gout to which the Eau Medicinale is applicable, who from its high price are unable to obtain it. Independant of this circumstance its introduction into general practice has been materially impeded by the unwillingness of the profession to countenance a remedy whose preparation remains a secret.

It is foreign to the objects of this paper to investigate the merits or demerits of this principle; but I cannot avoid observing that, as we know nothing of the properties of a remedy, except so far as it produces certain sensible effects on the human body, we are in reality, for all useful purposes, as fully acquainted with the nature and properties of the empirical medicine as with those of the most recognized article in the *Materia Medica*. I do not assume too much when I say that, if the Eau Medicinale had been imported into this country as the juice of a foreign plant, without the usual appendages of quackery, it would have obtained more universal confidence than it has had the fortune to meet with. The profession, who alone are competent to the task, would then have taken more pains than they have hitherto manifested in investigating its real qualities, with a view to ascertain the precise limits of its application.

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I shall not however dwell upon this part of the subject, as it is my intention less to recommend the medicine than to point out to those who have experienced its beneficial effects—a cheap and easy way of preparing it. However highly I may appreciate its efficacy, when properly administered, I am desirous of avoiding, in a communication not strictly medical, any detail respecting its application, because it is too potent to be trusted generally in the hands of the public. I am acquainted with no substance more unmanageable or more deleterious. I can affirm, from much experience, that, if given in too large a dose, or without attention to the circumstances of the case, its employment may be attended with consequences to the patient of a dangerous nature.*

The first hint which I obtained on this subject was derived from the writings of Alexander of Tralles, a Greek physician of the sixth century, whose book on Gout is one of the most valuable clinical records of antiquity. In his chapter on anodynes he remarks that some persons take a medicine called *Dia Hermodactylum*, which produces an evacuation of watery matter from the bowels, attended with such relief from pain that patients are immediately able to walk. But, says he, it has this bad property, that it disposes them who take it to be more frequently attacked with the disease.† He speaks also of its producing nausea and loathing

* In one instance it produced a most alarming transfer of gout from the extremities to the stomach, head, and bowels, which continued a fortnight, and nearly cost the patient his life.

† πίνουσι δὲ τινες καὶ τὸ δι' ἡρμόδακτύλου καλούμενον, καὶ ἀνώδυτον φάσκουσι γίνεσθαι πᾶρ αὐτὰ, τῆς γαστρὸς ἐκκενούσης ἰδιορροιδίῃ τινα, ὥς καὶ βαδίζειν εὐθὺς θέλει. καὶ ἰδί γε ἀληθὲς τοῦτο, καὶ σπανίως ἀπέτυχε τῆς επαγγελίας. ἀλλ' ἔχει τι καὶ βλαπτικόν, ὅτι σπεχίερον υπομεινέσκειται τοῦ ρευματισμοῦ τὸς πίνοντας ποιεῖ.—ἅπαντες γὰρ οἱ σπινκότες αἰτιῶνται, κατ'ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ σωμαχοῦ

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loathing of food, and proceeds to describe the manner of counteracting its bad properties.—The effects here described are so similar to those resulting from the exhibition of the Eau Medicinale, that I was led to hope it might be the same medicine, or at least that it possessed powers of the same kind. The *Hermodactyl*, the basis of the composition, was strongly recommended by *Paulus Aegineta* as a specific for gout; and such was its reputation, that we are told by Quincy, it had obtained the significant name of *Anima Articulorum*—the soul of the joints. I was further encouraged to think favourably of this medicine, from its having formed a leading article in the most celebrated gout-specifics of every age. Two of these are, *Turner's* gout powder, and the *Vienna* gout decoction, the latter of which is so strongly recommended by *Behrens*, in the *Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum*. It is likewise a fact notorious to every practitioner acquainted with the history of his profession, that this root has, at different periods, obtained considerable celebrity in the treatment of gout, though its general use has, after a time, been suspended; but that the occasional want of confidence in its powers arose less from its inefficacy than its misapplication, experience enables me to affirm.

The *hermodactyl* of the shops has been considered by most writers on the *Materia Medica*, to be the root of the *Colchicum Illyricum*; but some recorded accounts of the poisonous qualities of the *Colchicum autumnale*, and the manner in which death had been produced by it, induced me to make my first trials with it, and my uniform success has rendered it unnecessary to make any change.

I directed a tincture to be made by infusing, for two or three days, a quantity of the fresh-sliced root of *Colchicum autumnale*, in proof spirits of wine, in the proportion of four ounces of the former, to eight of the latter. This tincture I employed in all my first experiments; but, as the efficacious parts of the plant

are soluble in water, or wine, either of these menstrua may be used; and, to produce a medicine more particularly resembling the Eau Medicinale in external circumstances, it is merely necessary to use good Sherry or Lisbon. I purchased the root at Butler's, in Covent Garden, but it may be procured at all the physical herb shops; and under the vulgar name of *Meadow Saffron* may be found in every part of England.

For medicinal purposes, a recent infusion of the fresh or dried root in water is equally efficacious. I have made extensive trials with this watery infusion, and have never been disappointed in its effects. I was led to employ the dried root, from observing its variable strength when fresh, in which it appears to be much influenced by the weather and the season of the year. After rain, it contains a large quantity of water; but, on the contrary, after much sunny weather, the watery parts of the plant are evaporated, and the active qualities more condensed.

The dose of the tincture, whether it be made with water, wine, or spirit, should be the same, and should vary according to the constitution of the patient. Upon an average, we may fix two drams, or two ordinary tea-spoonfuls, as the proper quantity for an adult.

The wine of white Hellebore, has been supposed by some to be the French medicine. At a very early period of the promulgation of this opinion, I spared no pains to ascertain how far it was founded in fact. I have employed Hellebore in every possible form. In some cases it appeared to be possessed of efficacy, but a series of disappointments induced me to abandon it as a medicine, on which no dependance can be placed. In its mode of operation, it has some properties in common with the *Colchicum*, or *Meadow Saffron*, but in its power of curing Gout it falls infinitely short of it.

It is proper to state, that my experiments have already been made in at least FORTY cases, followed by results of the most satisfactory nature, the paroxysms being always removed, and, in several instances, no return of disease having taken place after an interval of several months.

JOHN WANT.

Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary,
North Crescent, Bedford Square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks are part of an Essay read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in

κόμαχον ἀνδρὸς ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ προσφερόμενα
νίττα.

The following is the prescription of the
medicine referred to:—

Γραφὴ καθαρτικὴ τοῦ Ἡερμοδακτύλου ἀπλεσάτη.
—Ἡερμοδακτύλου δραχ. α. γιγγιβέρας κε. θ.
πιπέρων κε. ε. αἰσίου κε. β. ταῦτα πάντα μίαν
δίαισιν. ἐν δὲ δόσει ἐπὶ πλέον ὑπάρχειν τὴν
γαστέρα, προσμίγναι σκαμμένην κε. δ. καὶ
ἀνύπνως καθαίρει, καὶ ἀνωδυνὸς ποιεῖ τὴν
πάσχοντα.

Alex. Trallian, cap. xi.—περὶ ἀναδύων
ἀφιδίων καὶ φαρμάκων καθαρτικῶν.

in 1810, on a chapter in Dr. Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, entitled, "How the Commerce of the Towns is beneficial to the Country." After lamenting that a subject so calculated to have called forth the vast capacity of the Dr.'s should have obtained so little of his attention, and in some degree attempting to supply the deficiency, I remarked, that the people of England, more than any other on the globe, lived in towns, and that more of the means of subsistence was consumed here, than in any other nation of equal population; that the wealth arising from commerce had occasioned an increasing consumption of the produce of the land, and that it was desirable that some means should be devised for lessening it; and that no means appeared to me of equal magnitude with that of lessening the labour, and consequently reducing the consumption made by horses.

Anxious that the town in which I reside should have the credit of undertaking so important a national measure, I have deferred the publication of this paper; but now that the design is about to be put in execution on a large scale, I have no longer a motive for withholding it from the public.

THOMAS JARROLD, M. D.

Manchester, June 2, 1814.

ON ABRIDGING THE LABOUR OF HORSES.

Very early in the history of every country we find an attempt to have been made to impose on the brute creation, that labour which the wants and civilization of man gives birth to. The strength of our own arm is indeed insufficient for the duties we have to perform, and therefore we of necessity apply and direct the strength of domesticated animals. In the nations of Asia, which were first civilized, oxen were made to labour, oxen drew the ark, oxen trod down the corn; and in countries where oxen were not known, or were scarce, other animals were domesticated, such as the camel in Arabia, and the lama in South America. The horse appears in the early ages of the world to have been exclusively devoted to war; and as every rude and barbarous people attach a high degree of importance and dignity to any thing connected with that vile pursuit, the horse has been held, in their estimation, as little less than sacred; and the sentiment has in some measure been handed down to the present day. At a late period in the history of Rome, a conquering general was thought presump-

tuous, because his triumphal car was drawn by four horses; and to this day we should attach something more than veneration to the man who was drawn by eight. Carriages and servants, any person is at liberty to keep in as great number as he thinks fit; but he is expected to limit the number of horses that draw him—a deference, I believe, paid to the horse on account of the great service of that animal in war. Ancient poetry is full of beautiful descriptions of the horse prepared for battle: but as men became enlightened, the horse lost his trappings, and was made to labour and feed with the ox; and now, in this country at least, the use of the ox is almost, though unwisely, superseded. As the ox was habituated to labour before the ingenuity of man was assisted by science, the implements made use of must necessarily have been rude; but it is inexplicably singular, that the carts first invented have never been improved upon, or adapted to modern purposes. Elevate the sledge on which the Indians of America draw home the game they have killed, make the wheels larger, and the common cart is nearly complete. Cæsar speaks with approbation of the tumbrils of the Gauls, which differ from the cart in nothing but in the shafts, which are not fastened to the body, but secured by a bolt, which being removed, suffers the body of the cart to fall back: besides this, I know of no mention of any improvement in the structure of carts; indeed, they were invented for oxen, and are adapted to the slow motion of that animal; but the horse loves speed, and should be accustomed to a machine suited to his disposition; in place of which, much attention has been paid to adapt the horse to the old unwieldy cart. Great and unwieldy animals have been sought for, and the breed so much cultivated, that the physical powers of the animal have undergone a change; it can no longer trot or canter; if it can move forward at the rate of two miles an hour, it is all that is desired, and all that it can do: for such services the ox is sufficient. But although many horses are thus inactive, there are a greater number that retain their natural activity, and for which it is advisable that appropriate carriages be constructed. About sixty years since, a mechanic at West Bromwich invented and applied springs to carriages; before that period the gentleman's coach was in construction a cart. When it was discovered that the body of the coach being placed upon springs, greatly contributed to the ease of the traveller,

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the country adopted the plan, and carriages on springs became general. All travellers are not mathematicians, but many are; and these might have calculated what portion of the power, exerted by the horse, was spent in shaking the passengers in a cart. The proposition may appear ludicrous, yet it is most important; but a traveller, without the aid of mathematics, might have concluded, that if a horse could draw him in a chaise eight miles an hour, with more ease to itself than it could a cart five miles, it might draw merchandize with the same facility; but the idea does not appear to have been entertained: it is that, therefore, which I now recommend to notice. It is unnecessary to appeal to arguments, because facts are before us; some stage-coaches, drawn by four horses, have weighed near four tons; the weight, on ordinary occasions, is three tons; with this the horses travel six or eight miles an hour. The utmost weight of a broad-wheeled waggon, with eight large unwieldy horses, is four tons; if the horses could take more, the turnpike laws on most roads forbid it; but experience has proved, that half a ton is all a heavy horse can draw an ordinary stage, on an ordinary road. The very ponderous cast-iron boilers, which are often seen upon our roads, are loaded upon balks of timber, the elasticity of the timber rendering the labour of the horses less, by acting as a spring. With this fact, every skilful carter is acquainted; but it will not be denied, that a carriage with springs is drawn with less exertion of strength than one without. I wish, therefore, to recommend the use of springs to general purposes, not only in removing the more valuable, but every description of moveable property, coals, sand, in short every thing, and for the following reasons:—first, the expence is less, a heavy waggon horse costs more money, and eats more corn than a half-bred horse; the average allowance to a waggon horse is four pecks of oats daily, to a stage-coach horse it is but two, and the work done by the coach-horse is the greatest; the man also is occupied less time: for instance, suppose I wish a ton of coals to be taken ten miles, a man would deem it a full day's work with a cart; but the same man would drive a carriage upon springs, that took the same weight, in a few hours, so that a very important reduction may be made in the price of carriage by this means. A second reason, and in my estimation by far the most important, is the reduction which the general applica-

tion of the plan will occasion in the consumption of corn, by the smaller horses eating less than the larger. A third reason is the improvement which it will occasion in the personal comforts and moral habits of the carters, as well as in the safety of travellers; the extreme irksomeness of attending a cart at the slow rate at which it moves, the length of time the attendants are exposed in the most inclement weather, consign the office of carter to the very lowest class of the community, and confirms their condition. Every class must have employment, but it is not desirable that the lowest class should hold a conspicuous place, and one in which, from their drunkenness and incivility, travelling is abridged of its safety and pleasure. Place a man upon a dickey, let the speed at which he drives be four or five miles an hour, and a very considerable improvement will take place in the comfort, and consequently in the character of carters; the roads will no longer abound with carts without drivers, as is the case now, but every man must be at his post. Another important advantage arising to the community from placing carts upon springs, will be the improvement which must follow in the state of the roads. The government of the country have bestowed very considerable attention on the high roads of the nation, that the public might be accommodated; acts and regulations have succeeded each other as circumstances called for them; but this legislative attention has wholly been directed to the roads and the wheels of the carriages—the broader the wheels the less injury is supposed to be done the road; and in proportion as the wheels have been made broader, heavier horses have been used to draw them, so that the injury done the road has not been much lessened; but when springs shall be generally applied to carriages, the increased velocity with which they will move, and the assistance the springs will afford in passing over the irregularities in the surface of the road, will be so great a relief to the roads, that a lessening of the tolls may be anticipated; but the vigilance of government must be shown in adopting the laws to the changes which may be made in the carriages.

Ancient Manners.

No. II.

VI. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONG the gifts that sovereigns have exacted from their subjects, those mentioned by Matthew Paris of Henry III. deserve note, who in the year 1249 demanded of the citizens of London New Year's Gifts, and rested not till they had given

given him 2000l. See MS. Cotton. Cleop. F. vi. f. 69.

VII. PIPE AND TABOR.

Aubrey, in an unpublished work, entitled "Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme," says:

"In Herefordshire, and in parts of the marches of Wales, the tabor and pipe were (in his time) exceeding common. Many beggars beg'd with them: and the peasants danced to them in the church-yard on holy-days and holy-day eves."

VIII. SIGNS.

Misson, in his "Memoirs and Observations," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, says, p. 302:

"By a Decree de Police, the signs at Paris must be small, and not too far advanced from the houses. At London they are commonly very large, and jutt out so far, that in some narrow streets they touch one another; nay, and run cross almost quite to the other side. They are generally adorned with carving and gilding; and there are several that, with the branches of iron which support them, cost above a hundred guineas. They seldom write upon the sign the name of the thing represented in it, so that here is no need of Moliere's inspector: but this does not at all please the Germans, and other travelling strangers, because, for want of the things being so named, they have not an opportunity of learning their names in English, as they strole along the streets: but of London, and particularly in villages, the signs of inns are suspended in the middle of a great wooden portal, which may be looked upon as a kind of triumphal arch to the honour of Bacchus."

IX. BRIDES.

It was formerly the custom in England, and other countries, for the bride to keep her chamber three or four days after marriage. This appears from Chaucer's Merchant's Tale:

"And afterward when that he sawe his tyme,
Upriseth January, but the fresh May
Holdethe her chamber to the fourthe daye,
As usage is of wives for the best,
For ev'ry labour somtymes mote have rest."

And again,
"So long hath Maye in her chamber bidden,
As custom is unto these nobles all,
A bride shall not eaten in the hall,
Till dayes four or thre, att the leaste,
Ipassed been, then let her gon to feaste."

X. THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1665.

The following short extract from a letter to John Strype, the antiquary, from his mother Hester Strype, dated

July 29, 1665, will show the consternation into which the inhabitants of the metropolis were thrown at this extraordinary conjuncture. The direction is, "This for Mr. John Strype, Student at Katren Hall, in Cambridge."

"Yesterday your Sister Welsh got me to go with her to Paternoster-row, where I saw not one shop in ten open; also Cheapside, a very sad sight: and yet that parish is not infected with it, which is St. Faith's-under-Poules. Most of them have taken their goods with them into the country. She had the heart to buy herself a new gown, and a good one. I wisht her to think of dying; but it seems she had need of it. She goes into the country on Wednesday, Enfield or Barking: I will let you know the next week if I live. As for your going to Woodbridge, your Aunt Colman hath been there, and says all the houses there are much infected, therefore go not there. I am sorry to hear the plague is so scattered on the road, that no place is hardly free. Mile End is also the same. And now we must resign ourselves to the hands of God Almighty, who can be a fiery wall about us. We have many nonconforming ministers, that preach openly. All go as they will: for all the bishops are out of the way; and doctors, and the best men who are esteemed, are fled. We have sometimes some of these good men that exercise in our house."

XI. LAMPS.

M. Misson in his "Memoirs and Observations in his Travels in England," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, p. 173, says: "Instead of lanterns, they set* up in the streets of London, lamps,† which, by means of a very thick convex glass, throw out great rays of light, which illuminate the path for people that go on foot tolerably well. They begin to light up these lamps at Michaelmas, and continue them till Lady-day; they burn from six in the evening till midnight, and from every third day after the full moon to the sixth day after the new moon."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N your last Number I observed a letter from your respectable cor-

* At every tenth house.

† Mr. Edmund Heming was the inventor of them about fifteen or sixteen years ago. (1704.)

‡ On each side of the street there is, almost all over London, a way better paved than the rest for foot-passengers.

respondent

[July 1,

respondent Mr. Lofft, on the impolicy of prohibiting small-pox inoculation, which I think may have a tendency to justify an injurious practice, without any intention in the writer to depreciate the benefits of vaccination. In matters of opinion, a man, conscientiously following the dictates of his own judgment, cannot with propriety be blamed, or become a subject for punishment; unless his opinions (at variance with the general sense of public good) should be brought into dangerous activity. Such appears to be the question at issue. That no law ought to force persons to be inoculated, is readily admitted; because parental affection may be supposed paramount to all other obligations. But if security against a most loathsome and dangerous disease can be procured without hazard of infection, I see no hardship in obliging the practitioner to confine himself to the innoxious communication; if he be allowed the test of variolous inoculation, should circumstances call for it afterwards. It has long been resolved in the town where I reside, to discontinue small-pox inoculation, (except gratuitously after vaccination, as evidence of security,) and of course I have resisted many applications for that purpose. In one case, where uncommon pains were taken to persuade the parent without success, the child was carried to Norwich, inoculated with small-pox, and died. This melancholy event in my remembrance, with numerous instances of deaths from infection, &c. I think I should deserve to be branded with any opprobrium, if I continued a practice at all times hazardous, and sometimes fatal; when a discovery, one of the greatest in our own times, has enabled us to obtain an antidote, without the smallest risque of either the health, or the life of the patient.

If medical men, who by their office and employment may be considered as the guardians of the general health, steadily agree in opposing the unreasonable importunities of their patients, we should have no occasion for any restrictive law; but as that universal adoption can hardly be expected without some public act, I should urge the propriety of such a measure upon every principle of humanity and good policy. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

W. CROWFOOT.

Beccles, Suffolk, May 10, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The NATIONAL DEBT ILLUSTRATED.

QUESTION 1.—Assuming the unreckoned national debt at 700 mil-

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lions of pounds sterling for the sake of a round number, how much would it weigh in one pound Bank of England notes, at 512 to the pound?

Answer.—61 tons, 17 hundred weight, 2 quarters, and 10 pounds.

Q. 2.—If the whole were one pound Bank of England notes, how large a space would they cover if pasted, or laid as close to each other as possible?

A.—4516½ square miles.

Q. 3.—If the whole were guineas, (each one inch in breadth) and laid in a line close to each other, what would be the extent?

A.—10,521 miles, 558 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches.

Q. 4.—If the whole were in shillings (each being one inch) how far would they extend in length?

A.—290,959 miles, 1048 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches, which is equal to eight times round the earth, 20,655 miles, 1048 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches over, or nearly nine times the circumference of the globe.

N.B. The earth's circumference is 25,033 miles.

Q. 5.—If the whole debt were in penny pieces of the thickest sort (each being 1 inch, 1-57th of a hundred part diameter) and laid in like manner in a line, what would be the extent?

A.—4,162,878 miles, 1386 2-5ths yards; or, in other words it would extend 17 times the distance between the earth and moon, and go twice round the earth, and five times round the moon besides!!

N.B. Moon's distance, 240,000 miles.

Q. 6.—What would the whole weight amount to in gold? also in silver and copper?

A.—14,981,273 1-3 pounds in gold; 325,806,451 2-3ds pounds in silver, troy weight; and 4,687,500 tons in copper (penny pieces, 16 to a pound), avoirdupoise.

Q. 7.—How many soldiers' knapsacks would they load, allowing 40 pounds to each man?

A.—374,531, if in gold; 5,645,462, if in silver; and 262,500,000, in copper.

Q. 8.—How far would they extend in marching at three yards distance from each other?

A.—If carrying gold, 638 miles, 716 yards; if silver, 9628 miles, 227 yards; if copper, 446,443 miles, 419 yards; or nearly 10½ times round the globe.

Q. 9.—How many carts would they load, allowing 2000 pounds weight to each?

A.—7491

A.—7491 with gold; the last cart carries only 1273 pounds; 112,904 with silver; the last carries only 451 pounds; and 5,250,000 with copper.

Q. 10.—How far would these carts extend, allowing 20 yards to each?

A.—Those carrying gold would extend 90 miles, 1420 yards; if carrying silver, 1283 miles; if copper, 59,602 miles, 480 yards—equal to twice round the globe, and 9526 miles, 480 yards over.

Q. 11.—How many ships would this debt load at 500 tons of copper each?

A.—It would load 9375 vessels. The tonnage of commercial vessels and the navy of Britain, is estimated at about 2,300,000 tons; hence this quantity of copper would load the WHOLE TWICE and upwards.

Q. 12.—How long time would it require to count this sum, at the rate of 100 per minute, allowing 12 hours each day, (Sundays included) in guineas, shillings, and penny pieces?

A.—In guineas it would require 27 years, 6 months, 2 weeks, 5 days, 6 hours, 6½ minutes, to count it over; in shillings, 578 years, 8 months, 2 weeks, 3 days, 6 hours, 19¾ minutes; in penny pieces, 6944 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 2 days, 4 hours. So that if the work had been begun at the creation of the world, and continued to the present time, it would still be 1132 years short of its completion!

Q. 13.—What is the amount of the interest of this debt at 3½ per cent. and what is the proportion to each individual in Britain, the population to be stated at 12 millions of persons?

A.—Interest 24,500,000*l.* per annum.
—Individual proportion 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Q. 14.—Assuming the families of Great Britain at 2 millions, of six souls each, how much is the proportion of debt to each family?

A.—350*l.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES in a TOUR from BRISTOL to the VALLEY of ROCKS, during the MONTH of AUGUST, 1813; in a SERIES of LETTERS; by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

LETTER I.

Bristol, August 1, 1813.

My dear Friend,

WE set off to-morrow for the west. I have not forgotten my promise when I left London: I fear however that my scrolls will tire you. If you had reflected, I do not think you could have desired that, as soon as my pecuniary transactions in Bristol were finished, and I be-

gan to get rid of care, I should devote every night or evening to writing to you. I am quite sensible of the friendship which you evince for me by such request; and am also aware that news from the country to a M.P. who is compelled by his mercantile transactions to reside during the recess of parliament in London, are always highly acceptable: but really you must not expect this kind of plodding. A diurnal letter upon

What's o'clock, or how's the wind,

Whose coach is that we left behind;

cannot, even if written from the Lakes or the Glacieres of Switzerland, be superlatively inviting: forgive me, therefore, if I give up, at any rate, such formality; and unless we pass through a very extraordinary and uncommon country indeed, I dare say I shall glean here and there a scrap or two of amusement for you; and if I do not it must be of course my own fault. At least so Sterne says, and for such fault you will please to let your pity and compassion be exerted; for I am willing to anticipate the worst, and prepare you accordingly.

I have just returned from a stroll over and about this ancient city, and can assure you that I have felt highly gratified by the improvements which have been made during the last twenty years:—streets opened—decayed houses pulled down—extensive docks—a floating river—iron bridges—beautiful crescents and neat squares; I speak of Bristol, Clifton, and the Hotwells, as a whole. I am inclined to think, notwithstanding, that Bristol has by no means increased in salubrity by the damming of the river. The public here have very much complained, not I believe without reason; but it too often happens that popular clamour is erroneous; and the powers that are, I believe, generally make it a point never to listen to it; and so the poor Bristolians must be content to see the stagnant water for the sake of the grandeur of the undertaking—the utility to the shipping interest, and I know not what advantages besides, just peeping over the distant hills of hope.

The cathedral I have visited; the monument to Sterne's Eliza is a striking object, as you enter it, to the right. That to the memory of Mrs. Mason attracted me of course; the inscription on it I have often read, and I believe no one who has read it can avoid feeling the force of the poetic images which it contains; it is truly worthy of the author of *Character*. The College-green is the only thing in Bristol which has displeased me; twenty

years ago it was an elegant promenade for the fashionables of Bristol, and an occasional notice reminded you not to walk on the turf; but now not a blade of grass is to be seen, and the whole green is used merely as a rendezvous for soldiers, whom you see lounging here all the day through. How this can be denominated an improvement must be left to our war-merchants to determine: to me, who remember it in better and more peaceful days, it exhibits a change both disgusting and painful. My dear friend, I have walked, on a summer evening, around the College-green of Bristol, and inhaled the fragrance from the blossoms of the lime-trees, when not a soldier was to be seen—when scarcely any thing occurred to disturb the ardour of youth, but the flitting form of some fair belle, whose charms were displayed to no advantage for him but to agonise his imagination and wound his peace: such dreams are past, and the discordant drum loudly awakens me from the reverie!

I have also seen Redcliff Church; and oh, what ideas rushed upon my mind at the remembrance of the unfortunate Chatterton!—There has been latterly, I understand, an attempt to raise a subscription for a monument to his memory, but I have not heard with what success. The attempt is at all events honourable to his native city, and I hope to find the next time I visit it that those efforts have not been unavailing. Now what kind of inscription or epitaph ought such a monument to have?—Would it be prudent or just to omit the circumstance of the suicide altogether?—I think not; if when a person is dead nothing is to be said of him but the *bona*, I am very much afraid that the suppression of the *vera* tends to destroy character entirely, and to amalgamate the good and the bad into one mass, where distinctions cease to be apparent: and of course the possibility of profiting by the errors of others, how great or eminent soever they may be, is in a great measure precluded. I have sketched an inscription, according to my views, for such a monument, and send it you herewith. Oblige me in your next by giving me your opinion of it.

If towering Genius—Eloquence be thine,
Who seek'st to know for whom is rear'd the
shrine;

If in thy bosom Nature's purest glow
Kindle with kindness at the sight of woe;
If Virtue, bending o'er an honour'd son,
Drop the big tear and mourn her hopes un-
done;

Here pause a moment o'er a saddening tale,
And of Earth's sons a brilliant boy bewail.

This brief memorial marks the deathless name
Of him whom tempted proud and lofty fame,
Bright was his meteor walk—the planet
train

Glow's not more radiant in night's darkest
reign.

But Want arose in squalid form to scare,
And Pride approach'd with fiery eye-ball glare,
Till he at length sought to relieve his soul,
The maniac murder of the poison'd bowl!
Fame blew her trumpet—Genius by her side,
Spurn'd Fear and Prudence, and their victim
died!

Frowns now the moralist—reproves the sage?
O may recording angels blot the page!

Behold, midst words uncouth and “*auncy-
ante rhyme*,”

How seem the present as the works of time!
When sighs his Bertha, how the “*Mynstrelles
Songe*,”

In warbling sorrowwild is borne along;
Lives there even one who feels not deepest
woe,

When “oute” Sir Bawdin’s “bloude be-
ginnes to flowe?”

His harp all magic—music’s self the strings,
With living truths he swells, or wildly
flings

Some pleasant “roundelaie” to soothe the
soul.

Fame the sweet sounds re-echoes, and her
scroll

Waves, which as banners spreads the circling
sky;

Where, crown’d with glory never more to die,
Whilst Genius smiles to hear the trump of
Fame,

Glow’s of her CHATTERTON the emblazon’d
name!

Bristol, you know, has done her part
towards filling the temple of Fame with
British worthies. Thistlethwaite, a con-
temporary with Chatterton, distinguished
himself as a political writer in the early
part of the American war. Edward Col-
ston, the philanthropist, was also born
here, and a charity-school, upon a large
scale, is still supported by his bequeathed
munificence. Robert Lovell, a poet, who
dropt prematurely to the grave, has left
sufficient indications of his ability behind
him to make us regret his loss. You may
remember his sonnet in the Anthology,
written at Stone-Henge, beginning,

“Was it a spirit on yon aged pile?”

It is conceived in the true spirit of poe-
tic inspiration. Mr. Joseph Cottle, the
author of *Alfred*, is, I believe, a native of
Bristol, and now resides here; but
Southey oversteps them all; he, in con-
junction with Mr. Cottle, a few years ago
edited the works of Chatterton, and from
their sale procured some of that comfort
for his sister which poor Chatterton unfor-
tunately sought in vain.

R. W.
T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

At a moment when the public attention is so much attracted to the royal house of France, the following brief and authentic account of that family may be not unwelcome to many readers.

Lewis XVIII. so unexpectedly called to the regal throne of France, may be reckoned the 34th prince of his family, which is of great antiquity.

Upon the death of Louis V. the last of the race of Charlemagne, in 987, the nobles of France chose Hugh Capet, Count of Paris, and a grandson of Robert king of France, who died in 923. The succession to the throne was continued, by regular descent, through thirteen sovereigns, and ended in Charles IV. surnamed *the Fair*, who died in 1328. Of these princes, Louis VII. or *the Young*, who passed over to England as heir to the crown, in consequence of the disorders in the time of King John, laid the foundation of the claim of the kings of France to the sovereignty of England. He died in 1180. - Louis IX. commonly styled Saint Louis, who became king in 1226, is celebrated for his zeal and exertions in the crusades.

Upon the decease of Charles IV. in 1328, without heirs male, (and females were incapable, by the Salic law, of succeeding to the crown,) the sovereignty was transferred, in right of blood, to Philip VI. the grandson of Philip III. by Charles, who was named Valois. Philip VI. was succeeded in 1350 by John, who was made a prisoner, in the renowned battle of Poitiers, by our Black Prince, and brought to London. The house of Valois terminated with Henry III. assassinated at St. Cloud by a fanatic monk in 1589; being the thirteenth prince of his family.

Upon the death of Henry III. the crown of France was claimed by Henry IV. king of Navarre; and the first sovereign of the branch of Bourbon. This branch proceeded from the house of Valois, by Robert, a son of St. Louis, who married Beatrix, the daughter of John III. duke of Burgundy, and heiress of Agnes of Bourbon. Robert died in 1317, leaving a son, Louis I. duke of Bourbon, in whose favour, for signal services performed to the King Charles IV. that lordship was erected into a duchy in 1327. His son James of Bourbon, Count of La Marche, was wounded in the battle of Cressy, and fell into the hands of the English with John of France at Poitiers.

Charles I. of Bourbon, was by Francis

I. of France, created Duke of Vendôme. On the death of the too famous Constable of Bourbon, who had gone over to the party of the Emperor Charles V. the Duke of Vendôme became chief of the branch of Bourbon, and first prince of the blood royal. By Jane of Albret, daughter of the King of Navarre and Prince of Béarn, he left a son Antony who succeeded to his mother's dominions. Being appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, on the death of Francis II. the husband of the murdered Mary Queen of Scotland, in 1560, Antony of Navarre commanded the royal army employed against the protestants, who had chosen for their chief his own brother the Prince of Condé.

Dying in the siege of Rouen in 1562, Antony left a successor, Henry king of Navarre, afterwards the justly celebrated Henry IV. of France, who married first Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II. but this union being declared null and void, he next married Mary of Medicis, daughter of Francis, grand duke of Tuscany.

Being educated by his mother in the protestant religion, Henry of Navarre was opposed in his succession to the throne by the Popish party in France, by far the most powerful. Finding it impossible to obtain his birth-right while he continued a calvinist, Henry, by the advice of his ablest counsellors, although themselves of the same religious opinions, conformed to the Roman profession; but by the celebrated edict published at Nantes, in Brittany, he secured to the protestants the full and free enjoyment and exercise, as citizens of France, of all their rights and privileges, religious and civil.

Distinguished alike by gallantry and conduct in the field, and by benevolence in private, his project and endeavours to procure and establish a system of universal peace in the great christian commonwealth of Europe, deservedly entitled him to the endearing appellation by which he was known in France, *le bon Henry Quatre*. His success in arms however, the tranquillity he obtained and maintained at home, nor his many private and useful virtues, could secure Henry from the dagger of the assassin. He fell in his carriage in the centre of Paris by the hand of Ravaillac, at the age of 57, in the year 1610, leaving his dominions to his son Louis XIII. then only 9 years of age.

This Prince, who, on account of his pious and equitable dispositions, was

surnamed *the just*, married Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain. His reign was almost one continued course of warfare, at first within his kingdom, from the illegal and oppressive measures of his ministers, especially of the Cardinal de Richelieu, against the protestants; and afterwards abroad, with Spain and Savoy. Rochelle, the bulwark of the protestants, was compelled in 1628 to surrender, after a very memorable siege and blockade, during which an ineffectual and inexplicable attempt was made on the part of England to carry relief to the garrison. The war with Spain lasted twenty-five years; and by the pacification, the provinces of Roussillon, in the south, and Artois, in the north, were added to the dominions of France.

Dying in 1643, Louis was succeeded by his eldest son the celebrated Louis XIV. then only four years and a half old, the queen mother being appointed regent. He was crowned in 1654, and married Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, agreeably to an article of the famous treaty of the Pyrennees. The long reign of this prince was distinguished by so many important and splendid establishments, for the encouragement of the arts, of literature, and of commerce, by successes so brilliant and reverses so humiliating, as in some measure to justify Voltaire in designating the age in which he flourished as the *siècle de Louis Quatorze*. Towards the close of his reign, when infirmities and failures inclined him to austerity and superstition, Louis was induced, by impolitic and illiberal courtiers, to annul all the wise and equitable stipulations of his grandfather in favour of his protestant subjects. To this measure, the revocation of the edict of Nantes already mentioned, most of the other states of Europe were indebted for colonies of industrious, ingenious, and worthy French protestants. A party, accustomed to the fine linen manufacture, transplanted themselves even as far as to Edinburgh, where they settled a suburb, to which they gave the name of their native province, Picardy, now absorbed and lost in the rapidly increasing augmentations of our northern capital. That the serious, and in some respects the irreparable injury sustained by the manufactures and commerce of France, from the expatriation of so many of the most useful and valuable citizens, excited any compunction in the breast of Louis, we are not told; he is, however, known to have,

in his dying counsels to his family, confessed *qu'il avoit trop aimé la guerre*:—that he had been but too much addicted to war;—a confession and a conviction equally unavailing with respect to himself, as disregarded by his successor in the throne. It is not a little remarkable, that Louis XIV. (than whom, from political situation and connections, as well as from personal dispositions and habits, no prince could possibly be a more determined supporter of the assumed, as well as the legal dignity of kings,) was among the first of the sovereigns of Europe to treat with Cromwell; and he even wore mourning at his death.

Louis XIV. died on the 1st of September, 1715, after a reign of no less than seventy-two years, of which sixty-one had elapsed after he became his own master; and the crown descended to his great grandson, Louis XV. then a boy of five years and a half.

The eldest son of Louis XIV. Louis the dauphin, died in 1711, leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Louis, Duke of Burgundy, died in 1712, and was succeeded in the title of Dauphin, belonging to the presumptive heir of the crown, by his youngest son the Duke of Anjou, then two years old, who afterwards became Louis XV. of France.

The second grandson of Louis XIV. Philip, also Duke of Anjou, claimed the crown of Spain in 1700, upon the death of Charles II. without heirs, in right of his grand-mother, a sister of Charles, who appointed him to succeed, in preference to his elder brother, heir apparent of the crown of France; in order that both kingdoms should never be under one and the same sovereign. The claim of the French prince was vigorously but unsuccessfully opposed by the Archduke Charles of Austria, as the nearest male heir of the deceased Charles of Spain, in whom expired the branch of the house of Austria, established in that country, from the time of the Emperor Charles V. The contest between these claimants is commonly styled *the war of the succession*, in which our Queen Anne, as might be supposed, powerfully resisted the pretensions of the house of Bourbon. Philip of Anjou became the fifth king of Spain of that name, and was the father of Charles III. who, dying in the beginning of 1789, was succeeded by Charles IV. whose resignation in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. was the commencement of the troubles under which Spain has groaned for these several years past, and in fomenting which the conduct

duct of the late ruler of France was characterized by perfidy the most unprincipled, and cruelty the most atrocious.

Louis XV. succeeded to his great grandfather, on the first of September, 1715, aged only five years and a half, under the regency of Philip, Duke of Orleans, born in 1674, his near relation being the son of the brother of Louis XIV. Louis XV. after a long reign of fifty-nine years, died on the 10th of May, 1774; and his successor was his grandson, the late beneficent but unfortunate Louis XVI.

This last monarch, born on the 23d of August, 1754, bore the title of Duke of Berry, until the death of his father, when he obtained that of *Dauphin*, belonging to the lineal heir from father to son of the crown of France. This happened on the 20th December, 1765: and on the 16th May, 1770, he married Mary Antonietta Josepha Jane, sister of the Emperor of Germany, born on the 2d November, 1755. Louis was consecrated and crowned on the 11th June, 1775, at Rheims, in Champagne, originally the capital of the dominions of the Franks, and where that ceremony had been usually performed, down from the coronation there of Hugh Capet, in the year 987.

Louis XVI. had a son Louis, born on the 22d October, 1781, and declared Dauphin; but living only a few years, the title passed to another son, Louis Charles, Duke of Normandy, born on the 27th March, 1785, the unhappy infant now no more, but known by the name of Louis XVII. after the murder of his father. Upon his death, the present Louis Stanislaus Xavier, his eldest uncle, laying aside the titles of Count of Provence and Monsieur, assumed that of Louis XVIII. a title to which his claim has just been publicly and spontaneously recognised by the French nation.

Louis XVI. had also a daughter, Mary Teresa Charlotte, called *Madame*, born on the 19th December, 1778: now married to her cousin-german, Louis Antony, Duke of Angouleme, eldest son of the Count of Artois, her father's youngest brother, who, when the Count of Provence claimed the regal title, assumed that of *Monsieur*, applied to the nearest collateral heir to the crown. The younger son of the Count of Artois, is Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry, born on the 24th January, 1778, and still unmarried. The Duke of Angouleme has no issue.

Titchfield-street.

J. DOUGAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVED some months ago in your Magazine an abstract of a paper read before the Royal Society by Dr. Willis, giving an account of a woman, the whole of whose skin was very white except the right shoulder, arm, and hand, which had the blackness of a negro; and which, says the doctor, was caused by the mother trampling upon a live lobster. This way of accounting for such singularities is a favourite speculation among women, but I never before knew of its being acquiesced in by a philosopher, by whom they are usually denominated *lusi nature*, which I think implies that they cannot be accounted for by any known operations of nature. That fancy could make any impression on the fœtus when fully formed, is difficult to conceive; but that it could impart colour is beyond all belief, and ought not to be seriously repeated.

There lives in the neighbourhood of Highgate a married woman, aged 35, the whole of whose body, except the face, is exactly divided by a straight line into white and black. The right side, arm, and leg is black, and subject to eruptions; and the left side, arm, and leg, altogether white; this distinction luckily terminates at the neck, which, with her face, is white. She has two children, who possess none of her peculiarities.

It is truly surprising, and I may say almost unprecedented, (in this country at least, how they order these matters on the Continent I know not,) that her mother, although a common ignorant woman, makes no attempt to account for this singularity in the usual marvellous way. Yet nothing could be easier, as it is in the power of every pregnant woman to recollect black or terrific objects innumerable. Her female neighbours were so provoked at her silence that they themselves set to work to account for it; some by a black man begging, others by a black pig, for I have observed that pigs are very common agents in these latent operations.

W. N.

Bedford Row, May 2, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you please to publish in your valuable miscellany the following recollections concerning an early part of the life of Wm. Browne, esq. the traveller, whose fate, I fear, is too truly ascertained, they may induce some gentleman of fuller and later information, to give a

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more

more detailed account of that very worthy and ever-to-be-lamented man.

I was well acquainted, and ever on the most friendly habits with him at Oriel College, Oxon, for three years, about 1790, when I believe a reciprocity of feelings induced the one to change and the other to leave his college. We had apartments from the same staircase; mine were the first story, his over me; hence his egress and regress and his hours of study were (often unwillingly) known to me. I say often unwillingly, as he was accustomed to sit up to his studies very late, and frequently to walk up and down the room for a long space of time. He was always of a philanthropical and philosophical turn of mind—I never saw him in a passion—nor knew him quarrel.—He was an allowed antient and modern scholar, particularly in the languages; I do not think that he was deeply skilled in the mathematics. With great good nature he had a resolved temper, but he was continually giving up his time and studies to oblige. The shameful habit of drinking was then a fashion, inclusive of all ranks. Browne disliked it, but civility induced him to go to, and to receive in turn, the wine-parties, and he sat and took his glass with a somewhat ludicrous formality. He was very much beloved and respected by all his fellow collegians; he was ever ready to hear all our adventures, troubles, and joys; and though his taciturnity was extraordinary, and he never attempted to say a good thing, we always made the most of that which he favoured us with. Though not of a strong constitution he rose early (seldom missing morning prayers) and went to bed late. He was regularly well-dressed, and the last year, when he kept a horse for his health, three times a day—his academical dress for the chapel and his tutor—his boots and leather-breeches—and silk stockings and shoes for the social party after dinner. Public prayers, breakfast, private study, his tutor, dressing, riding, dressing, dinner, company, public prayers, a walk, and then a long sitting at private study, steadily followed day after day. To travel was very early in life a favourite object with him. “Browne is going to detect the errors of Mr. Bruce,” I well remember being told me long before I left college. He saw reason to confirm the wonderful statements of that great man. But though in language, resolution, patience, generosity, and an handsome fortune, Mr. Browne was well-qualified for travel; he, in my opinion, was

very deficient in one requisite—a quick insight into character. I have often remarked this when I heard he was gone to Egypt, and I was not surprised at any of the difficulties he encountered. An anecdote or two may give an insight into the man. There was an acquaintance of ours famous for his long stories, which often tired his auditors. At one time Browne was left alone with him, and a friend said afterwards, “How could you possibly stay to hear that long story of ———’s?” And “that was the fifth time that I have heard it,” was the young philosopher’s reply. Many young men had been summoned before the worthy head of the college for irregular conduct, among these was Browne. The Provost and the rest stood, Browne alone (through inattention) took a chair; soon the Provost observed it, and, breaking off his subject, exclaimed upon the want of respect to himself. Upon which Browne slowly rising with an unusual attitude, expressed himself, “Conscious of no offence, Mr. Provost, I am not to be intimidated by your menaces.” The laughter of the young company could not be repressed, and not only spoilt the oration, but the objugating lecture too. There was a kind of preparatory heroism (if I may so express myself,) in Mr. Browne for his future undertaking, not alone in his studies, but in his manners and habits, for he was very temperate and regular. He was frequently firing with a pistol; he slept with pistols under his pillow; and I recollect his telling us that once in the country he conceived that there was a man getting into his chamber at night; he fired, the man seemed to fall backward, and he went out in the morning expecting to find the robber extended on the grass-plot before the window; but, as no one was to be seen or traced, it is impossible to say whether it was imagination or reality. We had very favourable ideas of his abilities in every respect; and, while I know he was not then a fencer, nor a superior horseman, nor ever played at any game of chance, or skill, or exercise, I think also he was not a good shot. I went up to his room one day when I heard him firing, but the specimen I saw of his talents in this respect was by no means favourable; he was very near-sighted, and applied to his glass to take aim, and after the first discharge we could not find where the bullet had been. His opposite neighbour used to profess to be much alarmed; but he was of so kind and obliging a disposition that a word from

any one would have stopt any behaviour in him unpleasant to another. He was a staunch friend of political and religious freedom, and a sanguine admirer of Mr. Fox. I know but one anecdote of him abroad:—An Englishman was in his company at Alexandria (ere yet the French and ourselves had made the scene more familiar) twice before he discovered a brother Briton; his surprise was equal to his joy, for, though he was easily to be known, Mr. Browne was in the costume and with the manners of the place, and did not appear to experience any peculiar pleasure in the recollection of home. His temper I think was his great forte for his undertakings; but all the traits of a private education and reserved nature were against him; while in zeal for his favourite pursuits not Bruce nor Parke himself could surpass him.

CHARLES LUCAS.

Avebury, near Marlboro', Wilts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN original portrait of Somerville the poet is at Wroxall, the seat of Christopher Wren, esq. in this neighbourhood.

From the urbanity of the proprietor, I am convinced that any gentleman desirous of seeing it, or making any correct public use of it, might be permitted such indulgence on application. Z. B.

Leamington Spa, May 6, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for February last, page 13, Mr. Wigfull gives an interesting account of paring and burning the stubble, in the vicinity of Sheffield; and which is found so beneficial, that the practice becomes more and more general. In confirmation of such a custom, I take the liberty of handing to you another very important experiment.

My much respected friend, Mr. John Bower, of Hunslet, near Leeds, chemist and oil of vitriol manufacturer, had long entertained the idea, that the non-fertility of old lands and gardens, was principally owing to their loss of *latent heat*. We had often canvassed the subject over, and my friend ever held to the same opinion. Wet land, he would urge, is deprived of its *latent heat* by too profuse an evaporation, and hence it is called *cold*: and all other land suffers by the same process of nature.

The world is much indebted to Dr. Black for his discovery of *latent heat*, and it certainly will open a path to yet more useful discoveries: in fact, it is almost surprising, that the science of it does not gain more universal attention.

I often urged the advantages of summer fallows, principally to arise from the destruction of weeds, &c. while my friend constantly insisted upon it, that the heat of the sun had the chief operation in contributing to realize the good effects of a summer fallow, by restoring to the land its *latent heat*. My friend added, that his confidence was strengthened in the theory, by observations made in the paring and burning of grass lands; and especially, in the wonderful and continued fertility of a field, the stubble of which happened to take fire; and which, by the aid of a strong wind, burnt over the whole surface. But this was, as yet, only theory.

Last spring but one, my friend was determined to make a fair experiment. He built a reverberatory furnace in a field, and with coals burnt therein, in succession, all the soil, say a foot deep, for several yards square:—that is, he just brought the earth to a red heat, taking care not to vitrify it. He then divided the same into a number of plots, or, as the gardener would say, beds, and planted or sowed upon each different seeds,—as potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, beans, onions, turnips, &c. without any manure. The result was—that the whole shewed astonishing fertility: the wheat, but especially the barley, could not support itself; it was too rich for them. The other articles produced most excellent crops—the potatoes were of a most exquisite flavour. In fine, the experiment was a most convincing proof of the great use of applying fire or heat to land; and possibly may be useful to some of your readers, even if they will not subscribe to the restoration of *latent heat*, though I do not see how they can ward off conviction.

It was curious, and is worthy of remark, that while the other part of the field was dry and parched by the heat of the summer, this burnt earth seemed moist; and that tenacity of water might possibly contribute to the extreme fertility.

My friend is half ready to suppose, that where coals are cheap, it would pay for the expence of having a moveable furnace, and adopting the practice upon a large scale. At least, however, it proves,

proves, that burning is ever useful in fertilizing the soil, and in giving a fertility something permanent.

Leeds, April 20, 1814.

J. KIDSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREEABLY to the invitation which appeared in your Magazine for February last, I send you the following vocabulary of the Essex dialect. As most of the words which compose it have no fixed orthography, I have endeavoured, as far as was practicable, to write them so as express their pronunciation.

Arguefy, to prove, or make appear.

Banjy, dull, gloomy; as, a banjy day.

Bed-stettle, bed-stead.

Brack, a flaw or fault in any thing. (This word is derived from the Saxon, *Bræcan*, to break.)

Bobbery, noise, uproar.

Bumby, a receptacle for filth and rubbish.

Blay, a blaze.

Bonx, to beat up batter for puddings.

Busk, to lie idly in the sun.

Cop, to throw.

Chice, a small portion.

Commence, an awkward event.

Culsh, rubbish.

Cuther, a word denoting surprise, frequently used in familiar conversation.

Crock, to blacken with soot.

Crake, to boast. Used by Sponser.

Dilvered, drowsy.

Doke, a bruise.

Dolouring, a mournful noise.

Dogs, the dew.

Dole, a part or pittance. Also, to distribute. (Of *dæl*, Sax.)

Doles, or *Dools*, slips of pasture.

Eke, to divide sparingly. (Of *eak*, Sax. Or, *og*, Dan.)

Flabbergasted, astonished. *Gasted*, affrighted, is used by Shakespeare. (From *A* and *G* *γτ*, Sax. a spectre.)

Furnitade, furniture.

Fleck, the soft hair of a rabbit.

Grift, slate pencil.

Golls, the hands. (Of *palby*, from *pea* *dan*, Sax. to wield.) They have a sort of namby-pamby verse, which is addressed to children, as follows:

Warm golls, warm;

Boys are gone to plough;

If you want to warm golls,

Warm golls now.

Gole, prominent.

Gabey, a silly fellow.

Hainish, unpleasant; as *hainish* weather.

Jink, to try money by ringing it.

Limp, limber, supple.

Lithe, supple, pliant. (Of *lið*, Sax.)

Lá-ri, an exclamation denoting surprise.

Lie by the wall, if any one is dead in a house, he or she is said to *lie by the wall*.

Mawther, an awkward girl.

Mawks, a dirty slut.

Mort, a great number.

Neckum, *Sinkum*, *Swankum*, the three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided.

Nonce, purposely.

Nippet, a small quantity.

Noteless, stupified.

Nigg, a small piece.

Nuzzle, the nose of bellows.

Piggatory, great trouble. (Evidently a corruption of purgatory.)

Perk, lively.

Puggle, to stir the fire.

Pulk, a hole full of standing water.

Persaivance, understanding.

Quackle, to suffocate.

Rap and Ran. *Ran* is a very old word, used in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapine; hence the expression, "he snatches all he can *rap and ran*."

Rimpled or Rumped, puckered.

Scatchpawed, left-handed.

Spalt, brittle. (Of *spalten*, Teut.)

Sprunny, a sweetheart.

Swabble, to quarrel, dispute noisily.

Squolsh, the sound produced by the fall of soft heavy bodies.

Squolk, a draught of beer, or other liquor.

Seal, time, season. (Of *Sæl*, Sax.)

Spank, to strike with the open hand. (Of *ryan*, Sax.)

Scrunch, a mark or scratch.

Sliver, a splinter of wood. (Of *Slivan*, Sax.)

Slump, to slip or fall into the dirt.

Slud, mire.

Stull, a luncheon; a great piece of bread.

Simpson, the herb groundsel.

Trape, to go idly up and down. (Of *trapen*, Teut.)

Trapes, a slattern.

Truck, worthless commodities.

Tottle, to walk unsteadily.

Thrap, to crowd; a place is said to be *thrap full* when excessively crowded.

Tew, to be actively employed. (Of *tan*, Sax.)

Tackes, to mend apparel.

Wepe, pale from fatigue or illness.

Wm.

Wem, a blemish in cloth. (Of Wam,
Sax.)
Braintree,
May 4, 1814.

DAN. COPSEY.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present crisis, should you deem the following scheme of the great Lord Nelson for conserving British seamen in time of peace, worthy insertion, you will infinitely oblige,

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

London, May 19, 1814.

Extract from Southey's Life of Nelson,
Vol. ii. page 187.

"He proposed that their certificates should be registered, and that every man who had served five years in war, should receive a bounty of two guineas annually, after that time; and of four guineas after eight years."

"This (he said) might at first sight appear an enormous sum for the State to pay, but the average life of a seaman is, from HARD SERVICE, finished at forty-five; he cannot therefore enjoy the annuity many years, and the interest of the money saved by their NOT DESERTING, would go far to pay the whole expence."

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCLUSION of a TOUR round NORTH WALES.

The Fifth Day

WAS passed at Bangor—went to the cathedral in the morning, and heard (not without admiration of the variety and power of the Welsh language) a sermon preached in that tongue to a very attentive congregation of Welsh peasantry—after this service the English began, and was conducted, in the presence of the bishop, with the usual formality of the choir service, after which the bishop preached. Walked after dinner along the Menai—the ferry beautifully situated—Beaumaris two miles distant from the place of landing—the neighbourhood of Bangor beautiful; and the coast northward, with Priestholme, (St. Orme's head, which is a peninsula, but looks like an island,) highly picturesque.

Sixth Day

Capel Cerrig . . 15 post miles.

A very beautiful ride; the road passing by the extensive slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn enters the mountain defiles in a very few miles from the coast—the

* We thank Mr. C. and hope other correspondents in other counties will favour us in like manner.

rock scenery often particularly grand. At ten o'clock after breakfast prepare to ascend Snowdon—the morning looking very bright and promising—ride three miles to its base, toward the steepest of the three ascents of the mountain—the ascent is at least five miles, which we accomplished in four hours and a half from leaving the carriage—prospect hazy and less beautiful than that of Cader Idris—the steep ascent we chose (in the face of the precipitous sides of the mountain) rewarded us with the grandest view of its sublime character, in which particular it far excels Cader Idris. Nine hours and a half (from ten o'clock in the forenoon to half past eight at night) elapsed before we returned to the inn where we dined, (after the most severe day of fatigue that any of the party had ever taken)—three large pools of water high on Snowdon—large quantities of alabaster, and other sulphates of lime—copper pyrites—a mine lately worked there—much porous stone-like lava—rock crystal—fine springs of water—encounter many bogs.

Seventh Day.

Cernioge . . 15

Corwen . . 13

In-all . . 28 post miles.

For the first ten miles remarkably grand scenes perpetually occurring—three fine cataracts—two bridges, connecting huge masses of rock. The morning being very hot I bathed twice, once in a most romantic spot, surrounded by stupendous rocks, and buried in woods—on the whole, the most astonishing scene of the kind I have ever viewed—the foot of these rocks of very difficult and somewhat hazardous access. Five miles before arriving at Cernioge the Alpine scenery disappears, and the rest of the ride is quite uninteresting—this remark applies to the next stage, which passes through a country sufficiently beautiful, but no longer striking, with the exception of Pont-y-Glynn, another, and, I conjecture, the last of our cataracts—decided inferiority of this, the great Holyhead road through North Wales, to that by which we entered—the one for fifty-six miles presenting a succession of Alpine scenery, the other ceasing to be striking in less than 30.

At Corwen an harper of singular skill entertained us for two hours—Arhyd-e-nos—Nostalau—Hensebit Shenkin, &c.—At Cerrigi Druidyon nothing Druidical to be seen or heard of—bridge over the Dee before entering Corwen—this river, totally opposite in character to the mountain

tain

tain streams, of which we have seen so many—it is broad, smooth, and uniform.

Eighth Day

Llangollen . . .	10
Oswestry . . .	10
Shrewsbury . . .	18

The country from Corwen to Llangollen exactly resembles South Wales—the abrupt mountain character has given way to the gentle swell of considerable hills, and the angular character is changed into the curve. The vale of Llangollen is certainly beautiful, but far more than equalled by many others that I have seen, and quite surpassed by that of Maëntrog and Tan-y-Bwlch—the town mean and ugly. We walked two miles to visit Valle Crucis Abbey, of which the remains are inconsiderable, except a fine window in front—inferior in beauty to Llantonny, in Monmouthshire, to Netley, Beaulieu, Glastonbury, and, equally so in situation. Dinas-Bran Hill and Castle fine and commanding.

To Oswestry the country is merely pleasant; two bridges however occur, of so great magnitude and beauty as to give character to the landscape; the first consists of eighteen arches, and is quite straight, for the purpose of an aqueduct for the Ellesmere canal, from one side of the vale to the other, the Dee flowing below. The other is six miles farther on at Chirk, similarly situated, and for the same purpose. Twelve arches—the first has a striking resemblance to the north bridge of Edinburgh, and may be seen a great many miles off. Pass Offas Dike, an huge mound, thrown up as a barrier between the Welsh and the Saxons; some remains are visible, in the form of a high green bank running for miles across the country, and serving as a division of the lands.

Oswestry is an ugly large town. We are now again in Salop; indeed, North Wales disappeared on a sudden, when we turned our backs on Dinas Hill, five miles north of Keniogé. The inn at Llangollen vile and the harper odious.

In proceeding to Shrewsbury, along a dead level, pass on the opposite side of the Bregthin hills, to that which we had seen on the road to Montgomery; they are picturesque in all directions, even after Wales. At eight arrived at Shrewsbury:—

Total of miles going . . .	126
Returning . . .	83

209

Coaches.

Aberystwith coach from Shrewsbury, M. W. and F. at four in the morning, 1*l.* 17*s.* inside—1*l.* 2*s.* outside.

Mail to Bangor Ferry and Holyhead, at eight every evening, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* inside—1*l.* 17*s.* outside.

Ancient Briton daily at two.

Chester coach every morning at six, through Ellesmere and Wrexham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the obituary of your Magazine for January last, page 552, you made mention (in the ever to be lamented account of Mr. Russell) of the organ at St. Sepulchre's church, it being a very fine instrument. Upon the testimony of so great and scientific a person as Mr. Russell, I was induced to pay a visit to the church one evening, on purpose to hear this organ; and I must say I was not disappointed. It was a charity sermon for the benefit of the girls' school. After the sermon they sung an hymn, it consisted of four verses; the first three were sung by the girls alone, the music being composed by the organist—Mr. Cooper. The music of the last verse was adapted from *Haydn's Oratorio of Creation—The Marvellous Works behold amazed.* And I must say, I never heard, by children unacquainted with music, an hymn sung better. Mr. C. in adapting the words to the music of Haydn, had not occasion to alter a note, and the children kept time with the greatest exactness. It was sung as verse and chorus, and played upon the full and choir organ alternately, when I had an opportunity of hearing the trumpet; and truly I was delighted. Among all the organs I ever heard, I never found one to equal this; the generality of the trumpets, in other organs, having a harsh, coarse sound. But this exceeds all I had anticipated, being regular throughout, and producing a fine, full, sonorous, trombone sound, with a peculiar richness I never heard before. The testimony of Mr. Russell is not exaggerated a whit, for I do not believe either church or cathedral in the kingdom has an organ with such a trumpet in it. The rest of the reed stops are equally fine. The *cremona* I was exceedingly delighted with, it producing all the tone of a fine clarionet. The brilliancy of tone in the great organ, is rather too much for the *diapasons*. If there was another *open diapason*, and a *double diapason* for *pedal pipes*, it would be

be a valuable acquisition to the organ. It has 24 stops—12 to the great organ—6 to the choir—6 to the swell. The choir organ is in front, like the Abbey and St. Paul's, and has a very grand appearance in the church.

Park Lane, Feb. 15, 1814.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the MUSEUM of FRENCH MONUMENTS.

THE Museum of French monuments merits more than common attention. It was founded in 1790, under the auspices of the Constituent Assembly, at the time of the confiscation of the property of the clergy: from this period, down to the present moment, the most valuable of the monuments found in the churches and suppressed convents, and the fruits of the French conquests in various parts of Europe, have been collected at the *Petits-Augustins*.

M. Lenoir, who was conservator of the infant museum, collected during the era of the revolution a considerable number of mausoleums, statues, bas-reliefs, and busts of all ages and of every description: when the political storms subsided, this artist proposed to the government to arrange chronologically the monuments which he had saved from destruction, by dividing them by centuries into separate halls, also decorated with the ruins of every age. This plan, which embraced at one view the history of the arts and of France, was highly approved, and adopted by the members of the consular government.

Let us now run over this museum, and endeavour to describe such curiosities as are worthy the attention of the artist, as well as of the historian.

An introductory saloon first presents itself to our attention, and, like the preface of a great work, it exhibits a variety of precious articles, arranged with method so as to prepare the eye for following the various ages which we have to examine. We shall remark in the first place, those altars, defaced by time, on which the Gauls, the merchants of the ancient *Lutetia*, sacrificed to their gods in the reign of Tiberius—Jupiter, Esus (or Mars), Vulcan, Mercury, Venus, Pan, Castor and Pollux; and the religious ceremonies also engraved upon these altars sufficiently testify, that the Parisians were then idolaters, and followed the religion of the Romans, to whom they were tributary. The inscriptions with which

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these monuments are loaded, leave no room for doubt as to the era of their erection and their authenticity.

Adjoining the monuments, dug out in 1711 from the foundation of the ancient church of Paris, (now that of Notre Dame,) which Childebert had constructed upon the site of a temple dedicated to Isis, which he demolished, we see the chief goddess of the Germans, named *Rehalennix*, in honour of whom these people erected a prodigious number of monuments, some of which were discovered in 1646, when the sea retired from the island of *Walcheren*.

Capitals, decorated with bas-reliefs, and obtained from a subterranean temple, built by King Pepin, have also been collected and placed next in order to the above. Afterwards you see the tomb of Clovis, in which this prince is represented in a recumbent posture; he is humbling himself before the Almighty, and seems to supplicate pardon for his crimes: the tombs of Childebert and of Chilperic the cruel are next in order. The hollow engraving on the tomb of Queen *Fredgonde*, which is made conspicuous by projecting pieces of stone, like Mosaic work, has escaped the revolutions of twelve centuries. How many earthly powers have disappeared since this epoch, and what a train of reflections does not the image of this impious woman, as it still exists, excite in the mind of the philosopher! Here also *Charlemagne*, in an undaunted attitude, and with his sword in his hand, seems still to give the law to the world.

The sepulchre of the French *Sappho*, the learned and gentle *Heloise*, also holds a distinguished place in this museum: her earthly remains, mixed in one coffin with those of her lover, have not yet lost their attractions for the heart which glows with sensibility: sighs, full of tenderness and love, seem still issuing from the tomb and ascending to heaven. Near her interesting effigy, lies the unfortunate *Abelard*, still coldly commenting on the sacred text.

If we pass on to the architecture of the 13th century, we may remark clusters of ridged arches, supported by thick pillars, according to the taste of the times. Ornaments in the form of the bottoms of lamps terminated the centre of the arches, which are painted blue and studded with stars. The statue of the pious Louis IX. (called *Saint Louis*) is placed near those of Philip his son, and King Charles his brother. The aisles, in

3 T

ogee,

ogee, are adorned with painted glass of the earliest age of the invention.

The hall of the fourteenth century exhibits the slender and sumptuous architecture of the Arabs, introduced into France subsequent to the crusades. The kings who successively reigned in this century, down to King John, are here sculptured in their proper costume, and recumbent on a stylobatus studded with *fleurs de lys*. Twenty-two cavaliers mounted upon lions, armed *cap au pied*, represented of the natural size and coloured, filled the ogive niches, which are enriched with mosaics, variegated with gilding and red and blue. The tombs of Charles V. surnamed the Wise, of the good constable Duguesclin, and that of Sancerre, his friend, are elevated in the centre of this hall, which exhibits to the eye all the magnificence of an eastern mosque.

How striking is the contrast presented on entering upon the fifteenth century! Arabesque columns, and mouldings charged with gilding; sculpture slightly raised upon blue and violet grounds, imitating cameos, china, or enamel—every thing astonishes, and concurs in recalling the first era of the revival of the arts in Europe. The ideas of the amateur will dilate in this brilliant receptacle, which will prepare him for the gratification he is about to feel at the sight of the fine monuments which the illustrious age of Francis I. produced. The monuments of the fifteenth century are more imposing from their volume, the matter of which they are composed, and the personages which they represent, than those of the preceding century. In the latter, architecture predominates over sculpture; in the former, by a contrary effect, sculpture and ornament throw architecture into the shade. In the first place we see the mausoleums of Louis of Orleans, the victim of the faction of the Duke of Burgundy, and that of the poet, Charles his brother. Afterwards come those of René d'Orleans, grandson of the intrepid Dunois, and Philip de Comines, celebrated as the author of Historical Memoirs of Louis XI. whose statue faces that of Charles VII. his son. That of Joan of Arc also figures in this hall near Isabeau of Bavaria. The superb tomb of Louis XII. placed in the midst of this apartment, presents a grand magnificence; and his recumbent statue, which represents him dying, recalls the melancholy moment when the French people exclaimed, in following his remains to Saint Denis: "Our good King

Louis is dead—we have lost our father!"

We now arrive at the era when the fine arts flourished in France. On entering the receptacle for the chefs-d'œuvre of this period, the amateur feels his breast inflamed with enthusiastic joy. He will first admire the fine tomb which was raised to the memory of the restorer of learning and the arts, the conqueror of Cerigoles, Francis I. Next comes that of the celebrated female, who knew at once how to govern the state and to reign over the sovereign's affections—Diana of Poitiers surely will not pass without the tribute of a sigh. The fine groupe of the Graces, and that which represents Diana and her dogs, with Procion and Syrius, sculptured by Jean Gougeon, the French Phidias, will alternately fix the admiration of the connoisseur. The tomb of Gougeon, composed of his own works, and raised by public gratitude to his memory, is doubtless an homage which is his due. If the artist will attentively examine that fine portico, built by Philibert de Lorme, on the banks of the Eure, for Diana of Poitiers, composed of three orders of architecture, mounted on each other in regular gradations, and sixty feet in height, he will be astonished to learn that this beautiful monument, constructed at Anet, twenty leagues from Paris, was safely transported and re-constructed in this museum, by M. Lenoir.

On quitting this apartment, which contains all the chefs-d'œuvre for which we are indebted to the genius and taste of Francis I. we read on the pediments over the gates of the next repository, "State of the arts in the seventeenth century." What a crowd of celebrated men does this temple, dedicated to virtue, courage, and talent, contain! Here you see the monuments of Turenne, Montansier, Colbert, Moliere, Corneille, Lafontaine, Racine, Fenelon, and Boileau. The great Louis XIV. placed in the middle, becomes still greater so near these immortal sons of genius: farther off you see the statue of Richelieu, reposing in the arms of Wisdom; and that of Mazarine, in a suppliant posture; Louis XIII. surnamed the Just, not so great as his illustrious subject De Thou, casts down his eyes in the presence of his ministers. The mausoleum of Charles the Brown, of Sully, and of Jeromeignon, the honour, the love, and the example, terminate the series of monuments of this epoch, still more remarkable for its scholars than its artists.

Lastly:

Lastly: we admire in the eighteenth century the statues of Voltaire, Crebillon, Rousseau, Piron, &c. while the tombs of the learned Maupertuis, Caylus, and Marechal d'Harcourt, give a perfect idea of the state of degradation into which the art of design had fallen at the commencement of this century: but the new productions which decorate the extremity of this spacious hall, are sufficient to prove to us the rapid strides towards perfection, which Vien and David have made.

How affecting must be the emotions of a susceptible mind, at the sight of the fine monument by Michallon, which was erected to the memory of the most ingenious and amiable artist, the younger Drouais, who died at the age of twenty-four, after having left pictures which are chefs-d'œuvre! The fine statue of the young Cyparissus, by Chaudet, one of the first contemporary French sculptors, will recal the manly and elegant forms of the fine Grecian Bacchus, which decorates the peristyle of the introductory saloon.—Thus the amateur and the student will find in this museum, a regular chronology of ancient and modern monuments, beginning with those of ancient Greece 2500 years before our era, and proceeding to those of the Romans, the Roman empire, the Gauls, and, finally, the French monarchy; he will be able, in short, to trace all the gradations of the arts from their cradle to their decrepitude.

An immense Elyseum terminates the range of this proud establishment: here repose, amidst rows of cypress and poplar, the ashes of the illustrious French poets, Moliere, Lafontaine, Boileau, Descartes, Mabillon, and Montfaucon: shut up in their sarcophagi, and resting on the verdant carpet of nature, they still receive the homage which is due to their virtues and their talents.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents oblige me by describing the process used in the preparation of Russia leather, or at least the particular article which gives it the peculiar perfume it possesses?

May 1, 1814.

B. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number of your very excellent Magazine, you have inserted a letter from Mr. Dick, of Methven, Perthshire, on the formation of provincial

libraries, the property of which is vested in the subscribers. I have no doubt but the establishment of such societies would be extremely rapid, were the most convenient method known of uniting gentlemen in their formation. I beg leave to offer to Mr. Dick, and your other readers, the following, by which the general subscription library at Greenock, in the west of Scotland, was begun.

Two or three gentlemen of that town had found in many of their friends in each sex, a general complaint against "the trash in circulating libraries," and a wish for such an establishment as a general subscription library, proposing that they would immediately transfer their subscriptions from the common libraries of the town, and even increase them, provided they could get books of real knowledge and utility to read, which should also be the property of the subscribers. Finding such a spirit, these gentlemen put up written notices at the booksellers shops, coffee-houses, principal inns, &c. requesting a meeting of the friends of such a plan, at one of the principal hotels of the place. At this meeting, rules were proposed which met its general concurrence; and I believe many of the gentlemen offered the use of their private libraries to the society, until their own public one had got the first or second order for its books accomplished. Subscriptions were immediately opened, and it was also agreed to, that for a certain time, perhaps the first six months, every one who approved of the plan, and could pay a guinea per year, (the amount of the annual subscription) should become a member without the formality of a ballot. A committee was formed from amongst the subscribers at this first meeting, and a room was ordered to be prepared to contain their books. Thus, Sir, was the Greenock subscription library established. It is now six years since the books they had procured, were too numerous for their first room; a plan was then in agitation amongst the members, to build by way of tontine, in small shares, a respectable house for their better accommodation in an eligible part of the town, and to let the under apartments either as ware-rooms, shops, counting-houses, or whatever might be thought most respectable or most useful, according to the situation which they purchased, and consequently most advantageous. In this part of their plan, I understand, the money received for the rents of the apartments which are let, pays the interest of what was expended

on the building, by which means their own excellent accommodations are rent-free. Amongst their regulations, I had peculiar pleasure in observing one, by which they admit, with the same facility as their own subscribers, any gentleman or lady who may visit the town, and can prove that they are subscribers to a similar institution. The liberality of such a plan is particularly obvious—its advantages I shall make the subject of an early paper.

To those gentlemen who, by a very trifling exertion, might establish very useful libraries in those towns (and even villages) where there are none yet, I would hold out the effects and the success of these two or three active friends of information at Greenock, and add, in the impressive words of our great moral teacher—GO YE AND DO LIKEWISE.

ALCUIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE controversy between Mr. Ross and myself on the subject of reflection on water, having been again revived, and as he does not appear quite satisfied with my reply to his first letter, I must beg you will have the goodness to indulge me with a place in your valuable Magazine for some further remarks on the subject.

Whoever takes the trouble of reading the whole controversy between us, will see that Mr. Ross's violent attack, in his two last letters, upon my reply to his first letter, vol. 72, page 902, of the Gent. Magazine, is not in fact so much against the manner of expression as against the matter of that paper; he allows it to contain, as far as it goes, scientific truths; and by his misstatements and indecisive manner of expression he tacitly acknowledges that what he has advanced on reflections will not stand the test of demonstration, and the experience of every day's observation.

But before I proceed to the main object of this letter, I must beg to correct Mr. Ross in one or two particulars; he says, "If he had any thing further to say, why did he not answer my second paper, and fight the battle out at the time? The answer is obvious—he could not." But I may inform Mr. Ross, that I did reply to that paper immediately; and in such a manner, I trust, as would have convinced the most common reader of the truth of my remarks. I gave a delineation of the different planes, &c. under

consideration, and entered pretty fully into the subject; but the editor of the Gent. Magazine, for reasons best known to himself, never published it.* I thought no more of the subject for some years, till one day looking over some numbers of that work, I accidentally met with Mr. Ross's first letter on reflection; it directly struck me that the matter then under discussion had not been quite satisfactorily cleared up; and wishing to see something more on the subject, I was induced to send an extract of that letter to the Monthly Magazine, (as being the most scientific publication of the kind,) in hopes that some of the correspondents to that work would favour the public with their remarks. I trust my opponent will be satisfied with this explanation.

I shall now proceed to the principal object of my letter, which is to prove, *that all perpendicular objects are reflected perpendicularly, both in nature and in the picture, in every situation of the eye; and that the eye is not the vanishing point of reflection.*

As it is rather difficult to exhibit the necessary planes upon paper, so as to make the delineations perfectly intelligible to the generality of readers, I shall endeavour to elucidate the subject by a very simple experiment. Take a plane reflecting body, for instance a common mirror, and place it horizontally, this will be the geometrical plane; along the further edge of the mirror set up three perpendicular objects, at a little distance from each other, then at some distance from the objects place a pane of clear glass, perpendicular to the face of the mirror, and opposite to the objects, this will be the perspective plane or picture. Behind this plane, and opposite to the middle object, fix a perforated piece of metal, and at such an altitude above the geometrical plane, as that the eye placed at the hole may see the objects and their reflections through the perspective plane.

Things being thus arranged, and the eye placed at the point of view, or at the hole in the metal, it will be seen that the objects both on the right hand and on the left will have their reflections (as

* At page 1128, of the next subsequent Magazine to the one containing Mr. Ross's second letter on reflection, there is the following remark: "To our controversial correspondents we strongly recommend brevity and moderation. One intemperate word, we universally perceive, produces twenty in reply."

well as the one directly before the eye,) all perpendicular to the horizon or reflecting plane. The eye continuing fixed, with a pen or pencil trace the objects upon the pane of glass as they there appear to the eye, and thus you will have a true picture or perspective of the objects and their reflections. And as each object and its reflection are in the same plane, and perpendicular to the horizon, the intersections of their respective vertical planes, with the plane of the picture, will be also similar, and perpendicular to the horizon, whatever be the horizontal bearings of the objects to the eye. If you change the place of the eye there will certainly be a new picture, but whilst the objects continue perpendicular to the reflecting surface, or the horizon, (as in a piece of still water,) the representations of the reflections, as well as those of the objects, will be perpendicular to the horizon, whatever be the situation of the eye. And this Mr. Ross will instantly perceive if he is not wilfully blind.

The objects and the reflecting plane remaining the same, Mr. Ross will find that in whatever direction he moves his eye, the reflections, like the objects, will be perpendicular to the horizon, both in nature and in the picture.

If the objects incline to the horizon, or reflecting surface, the reflections will also incline to the horizon or reflecting surface, and be subject to the same laws of perspective as their originals. For every point of the object will have its reflection in the same vertical plane, owing to the angle of incidence and reflection being in the same plane, and perpendicular to the reflecting surface. Hence it is manifest that reflections observe the same laws, both in nature and in the picture, as the objects that produce them, and that the vanishing point of reflections, like all lines in perspective, vanish in infinity.

If the objects are not parallel to the perspective plane, they have a vanishing point in the picture, and so have their reflections; and the latter, if truly delineated on that plane, will tend to the accidental point, like all other real objects in nature when referred to the perspective plane.

As Mr. Ross appears in his last two letters to suspect the truth of his own hypothesis, I shall feel gratified if the above remarks afford him any assistance in arriving to a more accurate and scientific conclusion, on a subject so interesting to the picture-que artist. T. SQUIRE.

Epping, May 10, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enclosed are my annual results of the weather for the past year. Should you deem them worthy a place in your Magazine, you will oblige me by inserting them therein.

THOMAS HANSON.

Meteorological Results of the Pressure and Temperature, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester in the Year 1813; by Mr. Thomas Hanson, surgeon. Lat. 53°. 25' North, Long. 2°. 10' West of London.

January—The commencement of this period was mild, cloudy, and humid, the wind being for the most part south; rain fell in six instances, at intervals, to the 13th; when there was a slight fall of snow for the first time;—an easterly wind, diminished temperature, and dry atmosphere, were now the leading occurrences to the end;—the minimum temperature of 22° was on the night of the 25th.

February was decidedly a warm month, as it was attended for the most part with a south and south west wind, but which blew very strong: on five days hurricanes occurred; they blew chiefly from the south-west quarter, and were attended with frequent showers of rain.—On the 13th there was a faint lunar halo; and on the 23d hoar frost.

March.—The first ten days were mild and warm, with a few showers of rain; but the temperature experienced a sudden depression on the 12th; this arose from a change of wind from west to north, but its continuance in that quarter was of short duration: for the monthly maximum was on the 18th, being an augmentation of 31°.—Rain, with slight showers of snow, closed the month.—Wind south and west on nineteen days, its strength never reached a hurricane.—Upon the whole the weather was favourable to vegetation.

April was ushered in with a low pressure and temperature; the latter shewed its monthly minimum on the 4th; previous to which there were several showers of snow, hail, and peals of thunder; which were succeeded by a quick augmentation of temperature, as well as a gradual one of pressure.—On the 10th the weather became so serene, warm, and brilliant, that the thermometer indicated a summer's heat, being as high as 66°, which was an increase since the 4th of 37°;—vegetation of course made a rapid progress, but being too early a check

might

might be expected; accordingly the last ten days were marked with frequent showers of snow and hail, and boisterous north and north-east winds, which did great damage to vegetation, particularly to tender buds, and foliage in exposed situations. Blossoms of fruit-trees, &c. were never known to be more promising, but the severity of temperature, and hail storms, but particularly of the strong east winds, almost stripped them of their beauty.

May.—Although there was a gradual increase of heat, from the commencement of this period, yet the prevailing easterly winds had not ceased to be destructive till about the seventh, when the weather became more mild, and nature seemed once more eager to repair the injury done to trees and vegetation.—Rain about this time was much wanted, as the fall in the two preceding months had scarcely exceeded two inches in depth.—From the seventh to the twenty-sixth, rain fell daily, with the exception of the twelfth, sometimes in very heavy and long continued showers, and in four instances with thunder and lightning. On the 24th, a hail shower:—this period was generally favourable to the productions of the earth.

June.—In two instances the diurnal temperature was lowered to 50° ; the first was on the sixth, and was in consequence of an easterly wind; the latter was on the 19th, and which was immediately preceded by six days of almost incessant but gentle showers of rain. On the 13th, a shower of hail. This month was frequently marked with brilliant days, which, with the rain, were very seasonable.

July.—Was remarkable for much thunder and lightning, interspersed with showers of rain, and in two instances hail.—On the 30th, after a high but desultory state of temperature, there was a sudden augmentation of 32° , being as high as 83° :—the monthly minimum of 44° occurred on the third, being a difference of 39° .

August.—The first twelve days of August were cloudy and rainy, which had the effect of lowering the temperature; for on the 24th, the minimum was as low as 42° .—The force of evaporation obeys the vicissitudes of temperature; in the present instance, the monthly quantity is four-tenths of an inch less than the evaporation for July. Neither thunder, lightning, nor hail, occurred; and there were few changes of atmospherical pressure, but the two principal ones commanded great ranges.

September.—The weather for the first fifteen days was very gloomy, cloudy and wet, with an unsettled state of temperature.—In about sixty hours, viz. from the 7th to the 10th, there was a loss of 27° of temperature, when it became more settled; with a brilliant serene atmosphere and a high barometrical pressure, which continued to the end.

October.—On the fourth, the temperature was at the monthly maximum, when rain fell very copiously; the temperature now continued to descend to the 18th, when freezing was observed the first time this season.—The heat soon after rose, and the weather to the end was fine and dry, with the exception of the two last days.—Prevailing winds, south-west.

November.—The most prominent variation in this month was, the vibratory impulse given to the atmospherical pressure during the first half of the month; indeed a similar occurrence took place at the same time with the temperature. The weather upon the whole was mild for the season, as the temperature was very seldom under freezing.—Rain fell copiously from the 8th to the 18th.—No hail was noticed, and there was only one appearance of snow.

December.—Was decidedly gloomy, cloudy, and rainy; but not so cold as is usually the case at this time of the year; except the few last days, the nightly state of temperature, (in consequence of a continuance of a gentle north wind) was lowered upon three instances, eight degrees under freezing.

The annual barometrical pressure for the past year, is 29,900 inches; the maximum of 30,75 occurred twice, viz. on the 22d of January, and the 26th of December.—The minimum of 28 24 inches, was on the 17th of October; the range of the two extremes of course will be 2,51 inches.—The greatest variation in twenty-four hours for the whole year, was on the 14th of November, being 1,55 inches.

The mean annual temperature is $48^{\circ},66$, being half a degree more than the annual temperature of 1812; the maximum was on the 30th of July, and the minimum on the 26th of January; the difference of the two extremes, will make a range of 61° . Greatest variation in twenty-four hours was 28° , which occurred on the 14th of April.—The mean temperature of the six summer months is $56^{\circ},28$, and for winter $41^{\circ},04$.

The annual fall of rain, snow, hail, &c. is near 35 inches in depth; Mr. George Walker's account of rain, is two inches

inches more, but the low situation of his gauge, compared with mine, will partly account for the difference.

The south, south-west, and west winds, have been the prevailing ones.—The most brisk and boisterous winds blew in February, March, and April.

Total quantity of water evaporated (from a surface of water exposed to the effects of winds and the sun, but not to its direct rays.) since the first of May, is a little more than 17 inches.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your Magazine for February last, a letter signed I. M. in which the writer requests some information respecting an old arched gateway at Dumbarton; and I am glad to have it in my power to communicate a few particulars concerning it, which, though trifling, I hope may not be unacceptable to your correspondent.

Having visited Dumbarton some years ago, when on a tour in the west of Scotland, the venerable gateway, or college bow, as it is called, attracted my notice; and from the best information that could be obtained, I understand it did not belong to a college or seminary for the instruction of youth, but to a collegiate church, which formerly stood there. According to the peerage, and other authorities, this collegiate church was founded about the year 1450, by the Lady Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, the widow of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who was beheaded at Stirling in 1425. It was dedicated to St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. The chapter consisted of a provost and several prebendaries; and for the support of the establishment, various lands and churches were mortified by the illustrious founder. Some of the provosts were men of distinguished rank, eminent for their piety and learning, and who were promoted to the highest situations in the kingdom.

London, May 14, 1814.

N. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS literary societies have been the means of enlarging the sphere of human knowledge in times past, so it is probable they will be the chief instruments of its diffusion in the ages to come, and of ushering in that desirable period when reason shall obtain the dominion over the grovelling passions and appetites of men, and intellectual light shall shed

its influence on every region of the globe. In order to the accomplishment of such a grand effect, it is necessary, that their number be encreased far beyond what it is at present, that intelligent persons of every rank be invited to bear a part in their transactions, and that the different associations maintain an occasional correspondence with each other in every thing which regards the common interest.

Having in your Magazine for April last thrown out a few general hints on this subject, I shall now offer some more specific details in reference to societies constituted on the principles, and with the views, stated in that paper.* The first topic on which I shall offer a few remarks shall be,

I. The admission of Members.—In the admission of members it will be necessary, both for the respectability of the society and for the interests of science, to guard against the two following extremes, the indiscriminate admission of all persons who may wish to become members, and the giving an undue preference to some individuals, on account of their rank, who have not a corresponding share of common sense and literary acquirements. In a literary society the distinctions of rank ought to be in a great measure, if not altogether, overlooked, while at the same time the utmost decorum and politeness ought ever to prevail. It would surely be highly unbecoming in those who are linked together by the bonds of reason and intelligence to act on the same principles as the fop, the beau, the fine lady, or the mere man of fashion. There is nothing which a wise man despises more than that deference which is too frequently paid to a fool arrayed in splendid attire, and possessed of a little wealth, and that haughty disdain with which a man of superior rank looks down on those in inferior stations, who are perhaps greatly superior in respect of moral and intellectual attainments. It is now high time that human characters be estimated according to their real and intrinsic worth, independent of those external and adventitious circumstances with which they may be accompanied; and it will be peculiarly becoming in rational associations to set an example of estimating the charac-

* The following remarks, with some slight variations, were originally read to a literary and philosophical society lately established on principles similar to those stated in my last communication, of which some account may afterwards be submitted to your inspection.

ters of men on principles purely of a moral and intellectual nature. To act otherwise would be beneath the dignity of those who profess to be guided by rational motives, and whose aims are directed to the improvement of the mind.

In admitting candidates whose literary character and acquirements are not generally known, it might not be improper to require them to write an essay on any subject with which they are best acquainted, to be presented to the society; or to submit to the examination of a committee, either on some general subject, or on that particular department of science or art which they wish chiefly to cultivate. Should the result be unfavourable to the candidate, he might be directed as to the mode of prosecuting his enquiries, and to the books it might be proper for him to peruse; and at the end of a year, or other period, he might again be examined with regard to the progress he has made, by which means the society would learn whether his admission would encrease the mental vigour of the association. With regard to persons whose literary qualifications are generally known, every dignified and honourable means should be used to induce them to patronise the institution by becoming members, and contributing by their talents and influence to promote its leading views. Persons of known ability and lovers of science residing at a distance might also be respectfully requested to become honorary members, and to promote the object of the society by occasional communications. Although money be an useful article in all societies, yet I would deem it inexpedient, and unworthy of the dignity of a rational institution, to solicit any individuals not otherwise qualified to become members, chiefly with a view of their contributing to the pecuniary interests of the association. Such persons would not only be a dead weight on the society, but by the undue influence they would have might tend to impede its progress, and prevent its chief design from being accomplished.

Besides their literary acquirements, the moral qualifications of those who desire admission into the society ought not to be altogether overlooked. Knowledge is chiefly desirable in proportion as it is useful. If it does not lead its possessor to propriety of moral conduct, its utility, at least to him, may be much questioned. There have been some men of genius (I hope their number is small) who have thrown disgrace on science by their habitual indulgence in those immoral

courses which are the bane of society and degrading to the human character. To court association with such, notwithstanding their literary genius, would not reflect much honour on any society. For in all rational institutions the amelioration of the moral characters and dispositions of mankind ought to form as prominent an object as the illumination of their understandings. We lose one of the strongest arguments in favour of rational information when we behold its possessors, in their moral conduct, habitually degrading themselves to the level of the dregs of mankind.

The next topic on which I shall offer a few remarks shall be,

II. The subjects of discussion, and the mode of conducting it.—Every subject which has a tendency to induce a habit of rational thinking, to elevate and enoble the mind, and to present sublime and interesting objects of contemplation; every subject which tends to unfold the wise arrangements of nature, and the laws by which the economy of the universe is regulated; every subject which tends to promote the progress of science, the practice of the liberal and mechanical arts, and the moral improvement of mankind, might occasionally become topics of discussion in a society constituted on the principles to which I have already alluded. These subjects would embrace the prominent parts of natural history, geography, astronomy, experimental philosophy, chemistry, natural theology, ethics, education, arts and manufactures, domestic economy, and similar branches of knowledge. It would be expedient, for different reasons, to exclude minute discussions on politics and revealed religion, as they might lead to those jars and contentions which have unhappily taken place between politicians and divines. At the same time I would not consider certain general topics connected with religion and politics, such for example as the general principles of legislation, the causes of the wealth of nations, the nature of the Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and similar topics, as beyond the province of a literary society; as such subjects may be discussed in a philosophical manner, without interfering with those local and temporary disputes and peculiarities of opinion which subsist in the church or in the state.

In the discussion of subjects there are four different modes which might be occasionally used. The first mode to which I allude is that of public lectures. This is the most common, and perhaps one of the

the best methods of explaining and illustrating any particular subject, more especially when experiments or diagrams are necessary to elucidate the doctrines delivered. A lecture delivered once every month, or oftener, as may be judged expedient, by a person qualified to undertake the task, on some interesting subject of natural history, chemistry, or experimental philosophy, might be attended with a good effect. But as a considerable degree of general information, of judgment, of mental labour, and of talent for composition, are requisite in order to make a respectable appearance as a lecturer, the person or persons employed ought to have a suitable compensation for their trouble. In order to raise a sum for this purpose, persons not members of the society might be invited to attend on the condition of paying a small contribution; the members at the same time contributing a little, though in a smaller proportion. One special advantage attending this mode of instruction is, that a subject can be more fully, methodically, and familiarly, explained and illustrated on this plan than in any other way. In order to excite attention and to stimulate the exercise of the rational faculty, an examination, of such of the auditors as chose to submit to it, on the different particulars detailed in the lecture, might take place either at the conclusion of the lecture or at some future hour; and at the same time an opportunity offered of stating any difficulties or objections which may have occurred to them in order to their solution.

2. The next mode which I have in view is, that of the most intelligent members composing essays and reading them to the society. This exercise, while it might be the means of occasionally communicating useful instruction to the society, would also have a good effect on the writers themselves, in exciting them to arrange their ideas in a regular train, and to express them with propriety, by which means they would gradually acquire the habit of accurate composition. It would also teach them candour in judging of the writings of others; for no one is fully sensible of the difficulty of writing with perspicuity and correctness till he himself has made the experiment. For the benefit of young writers it might be proper, in a candid and friendly manner, to point out the grammatical blunders, improper phrases, erroneous statements, or other improprieties, which may be found in the essay; and the writer

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ought to consider such hints as so much new and useful information, by the help of which he may be enabled to render his future compositions more correct. Were any one disposed to despise such friendly hints I would despair of his future progress in knowledge; for to be convinced of our ignorance and mistakes is the first step to our future improvement. In order to make a respectable figure as writers of essays, particular attention should be given to the arts of grammar and composition; and exercises and instructions on these subjects might occasionally form a part of the business of the society. For as language is the medium by which we communicate our thoughts, we cannot do so with perspicuity and energy unless we pay some attention to the study of words and their various combinations. An essay embodying a number of good thoughts, if it abounds with errors of grammar, coarse and obsolete phrases, perplexed sentences, and confused arrangement, will always produce a very disagreeable effect. Such a composition would be unfit for public inspection, even although it should contain a number of original views and deductions. As some essays may occasionally be read of which the society may wish to have copies for future inspection, in order to save the trouble of the secretary transcribing them, it might be proper to recommend that every essay be written on paper of the same size, so that they might afterwards be bound in regular volumes, to be preserved as part of the records of the society. In this way the literary communications made to the society would be recorded in the hand-writing of their respective authors, free of those errors which might be occasioned in their transcription by another hand.

3. Another method of discussion might be by Forensic Disputations. In this case a question is proposed and stated, and opposite sides of the question are supported by different speakers, the one affirming and the other denying, and producing reasons to support their respective opinions. This method hath its advantages and its disadvantages. Its disadvantages are, that persons, in their eagerness to support the side they have taken, are sometimes apt to contend more for victory than for truth; and, unless they watch over their tempers, are ready to fall into a spirit of altercation and ill-humour, and to throw out unhandsome epithets against their opponents. Many persons

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too,

too, from their having ably supported the erroneous side of a question, have been insensibly led to adopt that opinion; though in the first instance they defended it merely for the sake of argument. And further, when the debate is finished, one is frequently at a loss to judge on which side the truth lies.—Its advantages are, that it excites interest and attention, exercises the reasoning faculty, and affords an opportunity to every member of taking a part in the discussion. It may, when properly conducted, suggest useful information, and throw light on many obscure and interesting subjects. It will evidently have a tendency to teach persons not to be too rash in adopting opinions till they have weighed the objections which may be brought against them. As the discovery of truth ought to be the chief object in all literary debates, in order to ensure this object it might be proper to appoint one or more persons to sum up the arguments on both sides, after the debate is finished, and to endeavour to balance them, in order to ascertain on which side the truth seems to lie. In certain cases it will be found that the truth does not lie directly on either side, but in a middle position between the two extremes. A vote of the whole society might also be taken to indicate the opinion on what side of the question truth seems to take its station.

4. The last mode of discussion I shall mention is the determining of a question by an induction of facts or reasons, in order to illustrate a particular subject, or, in other words, by an enquiry into causes and effects. My meaning on this head will be best apprehended by a few examples. Suppose such questions proposed as the following:—What are the different causes which operate in the production of rain? What are the best means of protection from the stroke of lightning? To what various uses in human life may the late discoveries respecting the gases be applied? In what manner may philosophical enquiries be most successfully prosecuted? What are the best means of diffusing knowledge, and promoting the moral improvement of mankind? In regard to such questions every member who had previously studied the particular subject, to which the question refers, might suggest whatever occurs to him as tending to elucidate the subject, and to determine the enquiry; and in this way the joint contributions of the whole society might throw much light on an interesting question, or at least it would have

a tendency to excite their attention, on a future occasion, to the subject.

Every one of the above methods of discussing a subject might be occasionally used, as each of them has its distinct and peculiar advantages; and all of them combined would form an agreeable variety in the manner of acquiring and communicating knowledge. J. DICK.
Methven, near Perth, May 21, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the criteria of this canting, and methodistical age, is a propensity to stuff all ranks and descriptions of people with religious books, on every occasion, and at every instant of life: to make those feelings permanent, which from the constitution of the mind can only be occasional, and to conceive it is a sin to desire any amusement from literary pursuits. In opposition to all those Manuals, and Everlasting Rests, and Golden Treasures, and Short and Easy Methods, with which your correspondent has filled his servants' hall and catalogue, I beg leave to offer the following moderate list, which to your correspondent, I have no doubt, will appear the consummation of all wickedness and folly.

Servants' Hall Library.

Robinson Crusoe.—Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England.—Vicar of Wakefield.—Paley's Sermons.—History of Remarkable Shipwrecks.—Whole Duty of Man.—Abridgment of Cook's Voyages.—Bishop Wilson's Sermons.—Sandford and Merton.—Blair's Sermons.—Dilworth's Arithmetic.—Glass's Cookery.—Anson's Voyages.—Langton's Account of Servants who have been Executed at Tyburn, &c.

This library list is practicable—legible—mingles amusement with instruction, and would not be so soon torn up for lighting candles, as that of your April correspondent; and this last circumstance should not be neglected in the formation of servants' libraries. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Exmouth festival, to celebrate peace, of which an account is given beneath, will, I am sure, strike your readers as one of the most extraordinary things ever exhibited in England, when I add, that it was in great measure planned and conducted by a committee of tradesmen, aided by the peasantry of the parishes concerned; but no person unacquainted with the peculiar beauty of the situation of Exmouth, and the almost Italian

Italian clearness of the atmosphere, can form an adequate idea of a spectacle which I could wish to see recorded in your excellent and widely circulated Magazine.

M. S.

Exmouth, May 23, 1814.

Among the various public rejoicings for the glorious peace with which, by a combination of wonderful events, it has pleased a merciful and over-ruling Providence to reward this land for its long and steady perseverance in well doing, few perhaps will exceed in beauty, decorum, rational enjoyment, genuine festivity, and classical taste, that which was exhibited at Exmouth on the 19th instant. At six in the morning the bells rang, and the whole town was decorated with colours of all nations, interspersed with laurel and ever-green oak; at eight a royal salute was fired; and at ten a magnificent procession, consisting of above a thousand people, all in elegant and strictly appropriate dresses, moved from the Globe Hotel to the Beacon Hill; thence to Marpool Hall, the seat of T. W. Hull, esq. where they were regaled most handsomely; and thence to a spacious and charmingly situated lawn at the mouth of the Exe, where a plentiful and excellent dinner was prepared by the masters of the Globe and London Hotels; and it is supposed that the number of persons who sat down to partake of it, in an immense ring, exceeded four thousand. The decorations of the dinner were particularly tasteful; and the order preserved throughout the whole day was astonishing.

Procession.

Fourteen little girls in white, adorned with chaplets of ever-green oak, blue and white cockades, &c.; strewing flowers.

A sailor and a soldier, bearing palm-branches, the emblems of conquest and peace.

Ditto, with branches of ever-green oak, the British emblem of peace.

Four men with implements of husbandry; viz. the plough, seed-butt, flail, and pruning-hook.

The band of the South Devon Local Militia.

Singers in white, adorned with chaplets of ever-green oak.

A sea officer and a land officer, bearing colours furled, and wreathed with laurel.

An ancient triumphal banner, with the following inscription: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good-will to-ward men."

Other emblematical banners.

War chained by Peace and Justice.—

War being represented by a fine martial figure dressed as Mars, and crowned with laurel, surmounted by sable plumes, a polished steel corslet, a crimson mantle, his sword sheathed and ornamented with laurel.—Peace being represented by a remarkably mild and modest looking young woman clothed in white embroidered with olive-leaves; a white cross belt, with the words "Welcome Peace," in gold letters, a silver diadem wreathed with olive; in one hand a basket, containing a dove surrounded with hearts-ease, in the other the chain of Mars.—Justice being represented by a fine young woman clothed in white, embroidered with ever-green oak, (the emblem of fortitude as well as peace,) a crown of gold on her head, a white cross-belt with the words "Follow Justice," in gold letters, golden scales in one hand, and the chain of Mars in the other.*

Ceres, accompanied by Flora, shepherds, and shepherdesses.—Ceres being adorned with a yellow mantle, embroidered with ever-green oak, a diadem of gold, and a chaplet of ripe corn on her head; a sickle in one hand, and a basket of corn and fruit in the other.—Flora being clad in white, and adorned with a broad cross-belt of beautiful flowers, a mantle bordered with flowers, a chaplet of flowers on her head, and a large basket-full in her hand.

An ancient triumphal car, (adorned with ever-green oak, white and red roses, and the fleur-de-lys, and drawn by four horses abreast,) containing Mercury, God of Peace, Commerce, and Wealth, as Charioteer, clothed in a white close dress, a white satin cap, with wings, wings attached to his heels, and the caduceus in his hand.—Neptune clothed in green, embroidered with shells and sea-weed; a crown of sea-green foil on his head, and the trident in his hand.—Britannia, (the mistress of the car,) clothed in white, elegantly embroidered with ever-green oak, &c.; a gold cestus; a gold helmet wreathed with olive; the shield of the red-cross knights in one hand, and her spear in the other.—Twelve Tritons surrounding the car; and another Triton, with the conch, as Neptune's herald.

The Earl Marshal, appointed by Neptune to conduct the ceremonies of the day, dressed in an appropriate manner, and mounted on a fine white horse. An aid-de-camp and two heralds on horseback; all four of whom changed their situations as the ceremonies required.

* Peace, Justice, and War, were intended to have been placed in the car of the last-named personage, with Death, represented by a youth with an inverted torch, as Charioteer, and the Dogs of War, in chains, preceding the car; but the subscription for the festival was inadequate to this additional expence.

Officers, sailors, and soldiers, with branches of ever-green oak, and colours furled.

Above an hundred shepherds and shepherdesses in white, elegantly adorned with flowers, blue and white ribbons, &c.; the men bearing crooks, the women rakes.

Above three hundred children, uniformly and elegantly clothed in white, crowned with ever-green oak, and adorned with blue and white ribbons.

When the procession was thus arranged, and ready to move, Neptune, who had previously given the Earl Marshal a warrant to assemble the people, presented him with another commission, constituting him generalissimo of all the sea and land forces who were come to witness the ceremonies; and when this last commission had been read, by a herald, Mercury issued a proclamation through a speaking trumpet; after which a song, entitled "The New Rule Britannia," was most charmingly sung.—The conch then sounded, and the procession marched. The ceremonies after the march closed with a speech made by the Earl Marshal. It was observed that almost every peasant wore an appropriate motto, and was dressed with a degree of elegance seldom equalled, even in classic Italy. Thus were the poetical descriptions of Arcadia realized; and peace celebrated by a pastoral drama, in which there were at least a thousand actors and actresses, all of whom performed as well as if they had been trained to the stage!

Earl Marshal's First Appointment.

Neptune, monarch of the ocean, and all seas, rivers, lakes, rivulets, springs, &c. &c. to —, son of Mars. By virtue of this our royal warrant, passed in the year of our reign 5764; We, Neptune, monarch of the ocean, &c. as aforesaid, do constitute, appoint, and commission, you, the said —, son of Mars, to assemble all, or as many of our trusty and well-beloved sons, and also as many of your brothers in arms as may be so inclined, on the 19th instant; when, being well pleased with the glory acquired during the last four lustres by our beloved daughter Britannia, we purpose to confer on her our sovereign power; and we hereby direct our herald, Mercury, to enjoin you, the said —, (commander of the sons of Mars who may witness this august ceremony,) to be especially careful to keep order; that nothing may impede our progress, from the time we land upon the Exmouth shore, to that when we re-visit our coral caves of Ocean. And further, be it known to all men, that whoever disregards this our royal will and

pleasure, may chance to be punished by catching nothing but gudgeons and dog-fish all the rest of their lives. Given at our palace in the caves of Ocean, during this DCXLIX Olympiad.

NEPTUNE.

Earl Marshal's Second Appointment.

Neptune, monarch of the ocean, &c. to —, son of Mars. We, Neptune, monarch of the ocean, &c. having had good and long experience of your prowess, prudence, and fidelity, do make choice, and by these, nominate and appoint you, our right trusty and well beloved cousin —, to be generalissimo of all our sons, and also of all your brothers in arms, sons of Mars, who may be present this day; when, being well pleased with the glory acquired during the last four lustres by our beloved daughter Britannia, we purpose to confer on her our sovereign power; and in testimony of our reality we have, with our own hand, affixed our great seal of the ocean unto these our commission and letters, making them patents. Witness ourself, in the caves of Ocean, during this DCXLIX Olympiad.

NEPTUNE.

Mercury's Proclamation.

This is to give notice, that I, Mercury, Messenger of the Heathen Divinities, have descended from Olympus to inform all mortals whom it may concern, that at one o'clock this day, will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, old English hospitality sufficient to feed four thousand people; sterling good humour sufficient to make men all of one mind; and loyalty sufficient to protect the British throne till time shall be no more. A large stock of gratitude for the blessings of peace would likewise have been offered to the public had they not possessed ample store of that already. It is hoped however the sale will abound in mirth without licentiousness, conviviality without drunkenness, and a cargo of content sufficient to supply every person present.

Neptune's Thanks, by the Earl Marshal.

Britons! I am directed by our sovereign lord and master, Neptune, the son of Saturn and Ops, God of the Ocean, &c. to inform you he is well pleased at having so numerous a company of attendants; and returns thanks to all his own sons, and likewise to all the sons of Mars, and every other person belonging to the procession, for their regularity and good order this day; at the same time most earnestly hoping that not one link of the chain which now manacles Mars, may ever henceforth be broken. The only method our sovereign lord can devise of rewarding all present is to entreat them to partake of old English fare, roast beef and plum pudding, with ale and cider, more delicious than the celebrated nectar of the gods.

New

New "God save the King."

God save great George, our king!
 Long live our noble king!
 God save the king!
 While he, with conquest crown'd,
 Prais'd is by nations round,
 Let Albion's isles rebound,
 "Long live our king!"

He, who half Europe sway'd,
 By Britain's power is made
 Justly to moan;
 While Gallia's exil'd king,
 See George benignly bring,
 Shelter'd beneath his wing,
 Back to a throne.

And, mid the cannons' roar,
 Echoes from shore to shore,
 "LET DISCORD CEASE!"
 To Europe's utmost bound,
 Prolong the joyful sound:
 Britons their toils have crown'd
 With glorious PEACE.

New "Rule Britannia."

Persons of the Drama, MERCURY, NEPTUNE, BRITANNIA, and CHORUS.

Mercury.—Britons, mark Mercurius' words!
 To sickles turn your trusty swords;
 Then haste, O haste, with every sail unfurl'd,
 (Masters of the Ocean-world,)
 Haste, O haste, to reap in foreign fields,
 All the wealth which Commerce yields.

Neptune.—Go, adopted sons of mine!
 To you the Trident I resign:
 Haste, O haste, and o'er the subject main,
 From age to age, securely reign!
 Haste, O haste, and by your virtues prove
 Britons merit NEPTUNE'S love.

Britannia.—And now, that life-destroying
 WAR

Forsakes at length his crimson car,
 Seek, O seek, the smarting wounds to heal,
 Which half the sons of Europe feel!
 Seek, O seek, by charities like these,
 Earth to bless, and Heaven to please!
 Seek to dry the widow's tear,
 Seek her orphan babe to rear;
 Seek, O seek, by charities like these,
 Earth to bless, and Heaven to please!

Chorus.—Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the
 main,
 With Peace and Freedom in thy train!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERCEIVING your pages are devoted to the comfort and rational improvement of mankind, I shall occasionally intrude my observations upon your notice, if agreeable to you. The first twenty years of my existence I spent in the metropolis, and at that period I imagined every provincial town possessed a proportionate degree of the same independence, liberality, and public spirit

that is there predominant; but I had no sooner taken up my residence in the country, a corporate town, with a population of seven thousand, than I discovered my mistake. I found I had exchanged independence for servility, liberality for bigotry, public spirit for sycophancy. I immediately began to consider, is there not a cause, and soon discovered the root of the evil. Never, to my recollection, having heard of a political body-corporate before, I was amazed to find such a dreg of the feudal system the grand moving wheel of public government in the country:—A population of seven thousand domineered over and represented, or rather misrepresented, by a self-elected corporation of forty superannuated old men, or conceited upstarts!

These political body-corporates elect themselves according to charter; elect also the representatives of the town, (as they are called) to serve in parliament; persecute with all the weight of office, any constitutional ebullition of public spirit; send petitions to the King and two houses of parliament, in the name of the town they are absolutely pests to, and which petitions are generally opposite to the real sentiments of the place; single out and persecute any inhabitant who subscribes to or countenances an independent publication; and besides all, which keep down the prosperity of the place where they exist, because few will subject themselves to their domineering influence. I have often wondered that, in this age of civilization, no one has attempted to remove that dark remnant of the feudal system—political body-corporates: from my own observations, and from the observation of your readers, they oppose all improvement, find it their interest to keep the population in mental darkness, and are constant propagators of ill-blood and dissatisfaction. If it is impossible to abolish these political body-corporates, it seems in opposition to the allowed tenor of British law, that they should elect their own body, and also elect the representatives of the town they belong to. If a body corporate elect the representatives of a town, it seems a fair rational thing that the population of the town should elect the corporation; but, according to the present constitution of a majority of British towns, instead of the population participating in the constitution of our country, which is its undoubted birthright; the mass of inhabitants know nothing

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nothing more of British liberty, than paying their hard-earned mite to an oppressive taxation; the being subject to a military ballot, sometimes two or three times in a twelvemonth, and to a suc-

cession of gratuitous, laborious parish offices, often two at a time, according to the pleasure of a body-corporate. March 17, 1814. AN ENGLISHMAN.

POPULATION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, by the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Bassetlaw, Hatfield Division -	3,001	3,055	15	64	1,902	886	265	7,098	7,504	14,602
North Clay Division	1,730	1,865	8	54	1,010	676	179	4,027	4,457	8,484
South Clay Division	1,314	1,378	4	23	1,046	268	64	3,052	3,131	6,183
Bingham, North and South Divisions -	1,951	2,075	13	26	1,352	569	144	4,972	5,070	10,042
Broxtow, North and South Divisions -	7,922	8,435	32	320	1,796	6,295	344	20,566	21,552	42,118
Newark, North and South Divisions -	1,152	1,268	8	35	842	254	172	2,889	2,924	5,813
Rushcliffe, North and South Divisions -	1,687	1,812	7	31	1,061	612	139	4,524	4,481	9,005
Southwell & Scrooby -	1,726	1,794	8	49	1,091	466	237	4,182	4,420	8,602
Thurgarton, North and South Divisions -	2,864	3,009	16	56	1,685	1,104	220	7,569	7,629	15,198
Newark-upon-Trent -	1,483	1,595	12	9	388	983	224	3,319	3,917	7,236
Nottingham -	6,514	7,230	41	287	110	6,815	305	15,495	18,758	34,253
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,364	-	1,364
Totals -	31,344	33,514	164	954	12,293	18,928	2,293	79,057	83,848	162,900

POPULATION

POPULATION OF OXFORDSHIRE.

Bampton - -	2,354	2,538	4	74	1,249	887	492	5,917	6,368	12,285
Banbury - -	1,781	1,910	19	38	658	763	489	4,167	4,482	8,649
Binfield - -	1,345	1,439	1	45	606	599	404	3,273	3,779	7,052
Bloxham - -	1,486	1,638	3	43	1,165	421	52	3,339	3,656	6,995
Bullington -	1,754	1,947	11	37	1,459	351	137	4,386	4,484	8,870
Chadlington -	2,482	2,592	11	52	1,663	611	318	6,292	6,348	12,640
Dorchester -	569	609	1	9	477	105	27	1,364	1,412	2,776
Ewelme - -	1,050	1,090	2	34	801	210	79	2,426	2,490	4,916
Langtree - -	622	671	1	14	552	92	27	1,617	1,603	3,220
Lewknor - -	747	867	1	20	529	174	164	1,814	1,996	3,810
Pirton - -	511	561	2	3	353	102	106	1,255	1,368	2,623
Ploughley -	2,275	2,475	9	31	1,679	542	254	5,571	5,686	11,257
Thame - -	745	779	1	5	283	132	364	1,959	1,958	3,917
Wootton - -	2,744	3,062	20	51	1,942	755	365	6,983	7,237	14,220
Oxford (City)	1,992	2,468	30	42	185	1,791	492	6,600	6,331	12,931
Oxford (Lib.)	245	360	-	1	16	320	24	747	859	1,606
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	-	1,423
Totals -	22,702	25,006	116	499	13,646	7,655	3,705	59,132	60,059	119,191

POPULATION OF RUTLANDSHIRE.

Alstoe - -	692	767	5	13	428	198	141	1,738	1,825	3,563
East - -	578	628	4	6	426	153	49	1,446	1,513	2,959
Martinsley -	677	722	1	16	305	282	135	1,583	1,691	3,274
Oakham Soke	721	762	2	28	412	235	115	1,614	1,770	3,384
Wrandike -	657	679	3	14	454	160	65	1,550	1,650	3,200
Totals -	3,325	3,558	15	77	2,025	1,028	505	7,931	8,449	16,380

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE impartiality for which your excellent Magazine is distinguished, induces me to hope, that you will indulge me with permission (through the medium of it,) to make a few observations in reply to D. B. P. Eccleston's animadversions, in your last publication, on the reported conduct of the parishioners of one place, and that of a clergyman of another place, in the vicinity of Penrith, relative to the burial of an unbaptized child. The account itself, in my opinion, is highly improbable, and the spirit in which the "remarks" on it are made, is quite unjustifiable.

The paragraph which contains the account, is said to have been taken from a provincial paper. Why did not this writer name the paper? But, allowing

the fact of its having appeared in such paper, is this writer so credulous as to believe implicitly every unauthenticated "singular circumstance," that is inserted in a newspaper? Does he believe, for instance, that Buonaparte loves the English, and wishes to live among them?

But, let us proceed to examine the statements of this extraordinary story. A farmer had a child that died unbaptized, and "the parishioners refused it burial." Pray, what had the parishioners to do with the affair? One would suppose that the minister of the parish was the only proper person to apply to, and to decide, on such an occasion. But the minister, it seems, was out of the question; who, no doubt, if apprised of the case, would have informed the farmer that his child might be buried, though he was forbidden, by the regu-

lations

lations of the church, to perform the "rites of sepulture;" or, in other words, to read the burial service.

On this disappointment, the corpse was carried into another parish, "where a grave was prepared" for it. Strange, that a grave should be prepared by the sexton, or any one else, for an extra parochial funeral, without previously consulting the resident minister, without whose consent it could not be done; as no corpse has a "right of sepulture," out of the parish in which its decease took place. Yet, so it appears to have happened in this instance. The knowledge of the proposed interment seems to have come somehow accidentally and suddenly to the "worthy vicar." If, treated with such disregard, he objected to it, he did what was quite proper. If a corpse is carried about from one parish to another, without due notice, and without a proper application to the officiating minister, it is a palpable violation of decency and order, and surviving friends ought to be taught better manners.

The worthy vicar, then, (as we are told) "having ordered the grave to be filled up again," they were necessitated to return home, with "the poor innocent child," and "seek out for some other place of burial." But, why not specify that other place, and give the parishioners or vicar thereof (not suffering the corpse "to rot, or be worried by dogs, or devoured by crows,") the credit to which their humanity intitled them? This, however, for some reason or other, is omitted. So much for the probability of this lamentable tale.

I will now beg leave, Mr. Editor, to advert to the *quo animo* of the writer. What could be his motive? The story he relates he considers so disgraceful to the vicar, to christianity, and to the established religion, that he solemnly deprecates the knowledge of it, even in Westmoreland, and in the streets of Kendal, (places at no great distance from Penrith,) lest the unbelieving and irreligious in those parts should have just cause for exultation. And yet, how curious! he requests the insertion of this very same dismal story, Sir, in your valuable repository, because "it deserves to be known beyond the limits of the circulation of the paper," in which it was first published! And, moreover, while he would preclude occasion, forsooth, to the enemies of religion to revile, see how he himself reviles—how tauntingly he exclaims, "the worthy, worthy, worthy vicar!" and how disposed he appears to

denounce both the vicar and the parishioners, as inferior to Hottentots in feelings of humanity!

In short, Mr. Editor, to tell you my mind plainly and honestly, I consider the paragraph in question as a mere fabrication; and the "remarks" of your correspondent upon it, as made with no other view than to depreciate our venerable church-establishment, and vilify the character of her respectable ministers.

The poison is gone abroad; pray, Sir, let the antidote follow it as soon as you can.

Westbury, May 11, 1814.

T. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

SEVERAL papers have appeared in your Magazine on the subject of making coffee; a matter which I think so simple, that I wonder there can be any difficulty upon the subject. All the various methods that have been practised or recommended, might so easily be tried and at so little expence, that every person in the habit of drinking coffee might try them.

The only two methods that I know of, and between which the dispute lies, as to which is preferable, are infusion or decoction. Until very lately the constant practice was by decoction, as it was judged impossible to extract the virtues of the coffee without boiling it: of late it has been found that coffee yields its flavor by simple infusion, and that pouring boiling water upon it when ground to a powder, will extract all that is wanting to make a cup of good coffee. The question then is, What is wanted from coffee for the purposes intended?

That coffee does not contain any farinaceous or mucilaginous particles, I apprehend will not be disputed: then all that appears to be wanted is to give a flavor to the liquor, and if this can be procured by simply pouring boiling water upon it, then the most simple process is the best.

One of your correspondents recommends putting an egg with the shell, and boiling up with the coffee to clear it. Whatever effect the white of eggs may have, it is certainly a fact, that the shell can be of no use; besides, the shells of eggs are not always so clean as to render them desirable to be boiled in coffee; it would be difficult also to prove, that the yolk of the egg has any thing to do with making it clear after boiling; I think the white of the egg is the only part that is of

of any use here. I apprehend that your correspondent who recommended the use of an egg with the yolk, white, and shell, all being boiled in the coffee, is no great adept in chemistry.

Other articles are frequently used for the same purpose: viz. isinglass and the skins of the soal-fish, which have exactly the same effect as white of eggs.

I have been a coffee drinker for many years, have tried every method of making it, and find none superior, nor indeed equal, to simple infusion: I have my coffee as clear and bright as it is possible to be, without using soal-skin, isinglass, or eggs, or any other ingredient to fine it: and this I do by using a coffee biggin.

The only objection to this is, that it takes more coffee, as simple infusion does not extract the goodness from the berry equally with boiling; this is the objection made by the opponents of the coffee-biggin, but I do not think it is a fact; as I think my coffee quite as strong when made in that mode as when boiled. However, I tried the following experiment to know what might be further extracted from the grounds of coffee: I had the coffee that had been used for breakfast for two or three days saved, and then boiled up in water; but the liquor was so very inferior to the infusion, that I have not used it since.

Every one who has tried what may be produced from boiling the leaves of tea after the goodness has been extracted by infusion, must have found that a liquor deeply coloured and of a bitter taste may be procured, but that it has none of the fine flavor of the tea left; and the case is nearly similar with coffee,

However, I would recommend it to your readers to try the matter fairly for themselves, which they may do in the following manner: take any quantity of ground coffee they choose, say one ounce, or two ounces, and let it be exactly divided into two parts; put one half into a common tin coffee pot, and measure a certain quantity of water and put over it, and boil it in the common mode. Then, if they have no coffee biggin (which is not necessary) take a large tea pot, or even a small jug, then take a piece of thin coarse muslin or gauze, and make a bag large enough to hold three times the quantity of coffee, that it may be very loose, and put the ground coffee into this bag; put this into the tea-pot or jug, and pour upon it exactly the same quantity of water that you put upon the other part that you boiled; cover it up immediately,

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and when it has stood seven, eight, or ten minutes, pour it off into your cup, and you will find it very fine and clear, (much more so than the boiled coffee); then pour out another cup of the boiled coffee, and compare them with respect to strength, flavor, and clearness, and I have no doubt that those who are fond of coffee will give the preference to this latter mode of making it; but should they think it not quite so economical as the other mode, they may save the coffee for three or four days and boil it.

With respect to coffee there is so much difference in the quality, both in the coffee itself, and whether newly roasted and newly ground, that I should advise all those who wish to have it in perfection, to buy it unroasted, and to roast only so much at a time as will last one or two weeks: if they cannot do this they may help it, by taking it when ground and laying on a plate before the fire for a few minutes before they put it into the pot.

Whatever small difference there may be in the quantity of coffee necessary by infusion, it cannot be equal in expence to an egg, which for many months in the year will cost as much as an ounce of coffee; but I am of opinion no more is necessary, and the flavor is much finer.

Many who use coffee biggins do not give them a fair trial; when they make coffee for one person, the bag in which the coffee is suspended does not hang low enough in the pot, and thereby the water only passes through it, whereas it should lie and soak in it.

J. R.

P.S. I wish some of your other readers would try the above, and send you the result.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine I stated some facts and arguments tending to prove that the questions relative to the Corn Bill are but the consequence of the jarring of different interests in dividing the expences of the late EXTRAORDINARY and IMPOLITIC WARS. The people of England have on a thousand occasions been told of this inevitable result of those wars; yet they treated such warnings with levity, and many of them foolishly stigmatized the friends of peace as the enemies of their country.

The annual conversion of a large proportion of the public property into circulating stocks and currency by loans and taxes; the enormous and unnatural expenditure of the government in con-

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tracts,

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tracts, salaries, and exorbitant wages of labour; and the consequent sudden accumulation of great private fortunes, gave so imposing an appearance of prosperity to all trade and manufactures, that among numerous classes nothing could be heard but congratulations on the flourishing state of the country. War was considered as a public benefit to so well organized a state—and even debt and taxes were proclaimed by the passionate or deluded partisans of war to be sources of public prosperity, and stimuli of useful industry!

Money in those times was never considered as a simple numerator, or as a mere measure of price, but as WEALTH ITSELF.* As more and more currency was required by the accumulating taxes and the expenditure of the government, so shillings became pounds, and in all computations of wealth hundreds became thousands, by the magic of the pen, no one measuring the exact relation of this money to property, but each considering himself as so much richer than before, and counting his wealth in pounds sterling without regard to the altered worth of that pound!

"What a glorious thing is war! (exclaimed the land-owner.) My estate, which my

* Money is wealth to individuals, with relation to other individuals; but its general augmentation has a deteriorating effect on its own powers. Its value, like every other commodity, is proportioned to its quantity, that is, if there are 20 millions in circulation in a country, and other 20 are brought into it, or are factitiously created, the worth of money will ultimately be diminished one half; so also if the money income of a country be augmented in any proportion; as by the interest of a debt, the powers of all income as estimated in money, will be deteriorated in the same proportion, or will be raised in money price, without any increase of its powers. Men bring home fortunes from the Indies, or obtain currency by discounting sham bills, or by issues of fictitious paper, and thereby are enabled to build fine houses and make a figure in society; but such capitalists add not an iota to the real wealth of a nation. On the contrary, they put honest industry out of countenance, create a spirit of ruinous speculation, disturb the relations of currency to property, and delude those who look only on the surface of society, by an empty show of public prosperity. In a country devoid of other staple commodities, gold and silver serve as means of barter with other nations; but a paper currency has not this recommendation, while its operations more rapidly depreciate the value of money.

father bought for ten thousand pounds, is now worth thirty, and as times mend will be worth fifty. In his time he used to let it for two, it now lets for five hundred per annum, and when the lease is out will produce a thousand! Never was country in so prosperous a state!—None under such obligations to any minister as PITT, in whose administration this advance in the rental of my estates took place!—He went to war with France in 1793, and ever since all my estates have improved in value—he has doubled the worth of the whole kingdom—what a heaven-born minister is Pitt! How erroneous was the notion of our ancestors, that wars are ruinous!—Under Pitt and the British constitution, War, instead of impoverishing the country, has made all men richer, has improved every thing, made money plentiful, and enlarged every man's income!"

Such were the general reasonings of men of property, during the protracted war which has just been terminated; not however without certain doubtings and twitches as often as the tax-gatherer knocked at the door, as the house-keeper's account book was examined, or as tradesmen's bills were to be paid. "The unconscionable taylor, notwithstanding two had been turned off for overcharging, persisted in gradually raising the price of a coat from three guineas to five guineas; the shoemaker had cribbed sixpence after sixpence on shoes, till he had got them up from 7s. 6d. to 14s. per pair; the linen-draper had by degrees increased his linens from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard; the cheesemonger had added penny to penny on cheese till he had raised his old cheshire from 6d. to 13d. and his butter from 8d. to 2s; the butcher too demanded 1s. for his beef instead of 6d. and 10d. for his mutton instead of 5d.; and the baker had not delivered a quartern loaf for several years under a shilling, which before Pitt's time was usually at sixpence." All this seemed to the deluded man of estate passing strange! At one time he ascribed advances to conspiracies among middle men—at another to unlawful combinations among workmen—at other times to temporary causes which would soon be removed, and herein he was countenanced by occasional fluctuations. But it never occurred to this class of persons that the financial operations of the government, to enable it to carry on the war, had diminished the relative value of money—that more money must in future be given in exchange for every article—that their
estates

estates had only risen in money-value in proportion with all property—and that in relation to all other property the owners were not richer than before! Yet thousands and tens of thousands reasoned in that mistaken manner, and thence lent themselves to support the *real* enemies of Britain; yea many were so deluded as to increase their style of living in proportion to the nominal increase of their income, an increase which they considered as absolute, and as arising from their own peculiar sagacity or good fortune!

To those who have not fully considered this subject it may be proper to explain that Taxes operate in three ways to diminish the value of money: *first*, in the direct proportion of their amount, by which the money-value of the articles on which they are laid is increased; *second*, in the profit which is laid on the increased price by the dealer, to compensate for increased capital, risk of waste, and bad debts; and *third*, in the indemnity which every one seeks against their effects on himself, by raising the value of his own labour always in an equal amount, but more commonly in a much higher ratio. Thus for example a tax on leather amounts perhaps to 6d. on the quantity used in making a pair of shoes, but the various dealers augment this to 1s. by the profits which they justly add for capital and risk, and the mechanic or labourer makes use of this advance of 1s. which he pays but eight times in the year, as a pretext for adding 6d. or 1s. per week to his wages, thereby augmenting the value of his kind of labour, and of the articles of consumption produced by it, 26s. or 52s. per annum, for an original 4s. collected by government. Yet the shoes are the same property, though 11s. in money is paid instead of 10s. and the labour is the same, though 21s. instead of 20s. are required to pay for it. In all such cases it is the value only of the money that has been changed.

Again if 10l. in direct taxes be levied on the coach of a nobleman, he is not content to suffer such diminution of his income, but he takes the first opportunity to increase the rental of some tenant in a higher ratio, who, if a shopkeeper, relieves it on his customers by adding to his profits double or treble the sum, or if a farmer, he adds, or endeavours to add, it to the price of the produce of his land, so as to indemnify himself with a profit.

Every tax falls ultimately on articles of consumption, because no property is in so constant a state of transfer as articles of consumption; and because it

can be levied only on the circulating income of the country, which is chiefly expended in articles of the first necessity. Sometimes Taxes operate through commodities on labour, and sometimes through labour on commodities, but they ultimately settle on necessities, and through these affect the prices of all property, all labour, and all income. If a tax affect a nobleman he contrives to transfer it to his tenants, and these to their commodities: but if it affect any commodity consumed by labourers, these advance their labour, and consequently the commodities produced by that labour. In all cases, and in every stage, something is successively added to remunerate him by whom the tax or increase is paid, for increased capitals and risks; and all these additions operate in a circle, like a stone moved in a sling, which though receiving a series of impulses in its rotation, and moving with an increased momentum, yet does but return to the same points.

And inasmuch as all taxes affect all necessities the production of labour, and the price of these affects the wages of all other labour which is sustained by the consumption of those necessities; so it is an effect of all Taxes to raise the price of all articles produced by labour, whether the result of the culture of the earth, or of mere human ingenuity. Hence taxes have the effect of raising the price of all the productions of labour, and it is upon these they fall with varied degrees of force. Corn is not exempted from the general law, *but is a manufacture of the industrious farmer*, as much as any other by the ingenious mechanic, and must be sustained by the policy which sustains the entire system of manufactures, accompanied by a higher degree of caution, proportioned to its vast returns, and consequent influence on the public finances, and to its importance as the staff of human life.

If therefore any other country, not burdened by our taxes, is capable of producing Corn or any other commodity, or species of manufacture, it is evident that we ought not to permit the free importation of that article, *unless we can dispense with that manufactory at home*. If for example another country can manufacture broad cloth at 10s. per yard, and in England it cannot be manufactured with a fair profit to the manufacturer, at less than 20s. it would be *felo de se* in regard to that branch of manufactures, if the introduction of such foreign cloth were permitted, except on paying a duty of at least

least 10s. per yard. Than this no proposition in Euclid is more certain; and the principle equally applies to every production of human labour, corn of course included. In regard to Corn the question is set at rest by the ascertained fact that an acre cannot now be cultivated in wheat for less than 12l. estimating the land at 30s. or 40s. per annum; and if the produce is taken at a fair average of three qrs. then the cost to the farmer is 4l. per quarter, and allowing for straw and stubble the market price cannot well be short of 4l. 10s. Consequently it is not the rent, or any augmentation of the rent, which produces this high price, but the cost of labour, and the direct or indirect taxes. If no rent were paid, corn could not be grown under 3l. per quarter, and consequently could not be afforded by the farmer at less than 3l. 10s. But if we were freed from the taxes entailed on us by the prosecution of an impolitic war, we might then allow the free importation of corn, and of all articles of foreign produce and manufacture, as a check on undue monopolies and combinations at home; but while we are obliged to labour, subject to those burdens, it is absurd to expect to purchase at reduced money prices, and ruinous to the important and vital manufactory of Corn to relieve ourselves from abroad!*

Those who in public addresses talk of the expected relief from peace, forget that during the war we did not, and could not pay its current expences, but mortgaged all the property in the realm to the public creditors; and that it now remains so mortgaged, subject to an annual burden, for interest and redemption, of nearly 40 millions sterling, a sum equal to the present rentals of the kingdom at its rack-rent, or double the whole of those rentals before the war! The war therefore is now operating, and seems likely, during this generation, to operate as perniciously on all industry as during its actual continuance.

In a former paper, published Oct. 1812,

* It is singular that although money has fallen to a fifth of its worth since the Protectorate, and taxes have increased from 1½ million to 65 millions, and the public expenditure from 2 millions to 120 millions, yet Corn averaged at that time 2l. 11s. per quarter, and it has averaged this year but 68s. or one fourth more. Through the reign of Charles II. it averaged 50s. in that of William 41s. and in that of Anne 43s. in all which periods the public revenue averaged but 4 millions, and money was 4 times its present value. The present free importation price is 63s.

I stated my doubts whether any public debt can be liquidated by a system of taxation, because it is the necessary effect of taxes to add as much to the current expences of a government by their addition to all prices, as they can discharge from an old debt. I am therefore of opinion, that it would be more prudent and more easy for a minister to make such a disposition of all property, as should at once liquidate the entire debt, than to attempt to sustain the price of the quartern loaf at 6d. or 8d. above its natural level, and other provisions in the like proportion; to expose our manufactures to the hazard of competition; and to continue to levy the present complicated taxes. To the land-owner it would be better at once to part with one-third of his estate, than pay two-thirds of his income in taxes levied on every article of his consumption; to the house-owner better to possess two thirds of the number of freeholds, than pay in the like proportion; and to the labourer better to return to his former shilling a day, than be subject to the impositions, adulterations, and grinding oppressions that arise from overwhelming taxation.

To extinguish the national debt, and the entire burden and inconvenience of taxes, by a grand financial operation, is the desired POLITICAL PANACEA for the ills which threaten this empire! But does the minister-live, who is equal in wisdom and courage to the task?—Does the quantity of virtue exist in the country which is requisite to sustain him?—Are not palliatives and temporizing measures always preferred by nations as well as by men in desperate circumstances, till it is no longer in their power to steer a wise and voluntary course? Five hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling of property, would at this time discharge the public debt, and perhaps our 40 millions of acres of land may, at 30 years purchase, be valued at 1,200 millions; our 2½ million of houses, at 350 millions; and our foreign estates at 100 millions; making 1,650 millions to pay 550, a total agreeing with the produce of the property tax. It is therefore proposed to sacrifice ONE THIRD of the real property of the empire to discharge our paralyzing load of debt; or in other words, for every man to give up to the public creditor one third of his estate, rather than continue to pay two thirds of its produce in taxes, and in the various effects and consequences of taxes.*

* There are two kinds of taxes, the direct paid at once per quantum by the con-
We

We should thus get rid at once of all the obstructions to free trade, and should enjoy at first cost the luxuries of all the climates in the world, as the consequence of our commercial and political ascendancy. We should not then be under an imperious necessity to shut our ports against cheap foreign commodities, and every thing would be at liberty to find its proper and natural level. We should live, too, freed from the terror, nuisance, and vexation of revenue laws, and should recover those invaluable liberties that were lost by the introduction of the excise system.

We should also free ourselves from all the expences and collateral effects of the taxes, which double their weight on the community, and impose the payment of two shillings for every shilling received by the government. Thus the present taxes, which produce about 65 millions per annum, average, after the rate of 5*l.* per head, or 2*s.* per week, on 13 millions of souls; yet by adding together the increased expence of the items of consumption, it will appear that the necessities of life cost each individual of a family at least 4*s.* per week more than they did 25 years ago;* so that the income

sumer, and the *indirect* paid by the manufacturer, or merchant, or capitalist, who re-levies it with profit on the consumer. Direct taxes are always avoided by statesmen, because, as they bring the impost of the government in contact with the consumer, they tend to render the government immediately answerable for the impost, and continually obnoxious; and *indirect* taxes are preferred, because they equally reach all consumption, but throw the odium and inconvenience of high prices on the middleman, who is reimbursed by an increase of profits per centum on the gross price. If subjects were wise, all the wants of the state might be collected at much less cost to the public by *direct*, than by *indirect* taxation. Thus, for example, a POLL TAX of 5*l.* per head, averaged on the population of a county, hundred, or parish, would raise the present total of the public revenue, and be a substitute for all those assessments, duties, excise laws, customs, licences, &c. &c. which now cost at least 10*l.* per head, accompanied by every species of vexation, terror, and grinding oppression. This 5*l.* or 100*s.* per head, is equal to 2*s.* per week, or 3½*d.* per day, and if paid directly in lieu of other taxes, would place all commodities exactly on the level at which they stood before Sir Robert Walpole cursed the country with the excise laws.

* The duty or extra price at present

of the whole population being about 195 millions, (or one half more than the assessments under the property tax,) one third of that sum is received into the exchequer; one third is lost, without being gained by the exchequer, to the incomes derived from property and labour, by the operation of taxes; and only one-third remains in the disposal of the individual.

How deeply it is now to be regretted, that these inevitable results were not duly considered by those persons who, in 1802, raised so extraordinary a question about Malta, spent so many thousands in printing libels to raise the public mind to the war pitch, and then so disgracefully exulted in the commencement of hostilities! How deeply it is to be regretted, that the repeated overtures for peace were not listened to, and that the people were taught to believe that "it was necessary to spend their last guinea to save the remainder!" They have however done so; but as land and other property have, at this moment, risen in currency-value, by the effect of circulation and speculation, it seems still practicable to save TWO THIRDS of the present nominal worth, by promptly parting with ONE THIRD to the public creditors. This measure would effect a radical cure of our public difficulties; and raise the country to an unparalleled height of prosperity, glory, and security. Such is, however, not the language or policy of any existing party in or out of parliament. The writer stands perhaps alone,

paid weekly by families of six souls, towards the payment of the cost of the late wars, is as follows:

	s.	d.
On bread—7 quartern loaves	3	6
On butter—6 lb.	4	0
On cheese—2 lb.	0	8
On meat—12 lb.	4	0
On beer—14 quarts	2	8
On cloathing	3	0
On fire and candles	2	0
On house rent	2	0
On sundries	2	2
	6]	24 0

Average per soul	4	0
Taxes actually paid	2	0
Paid more than taxes	2	0

Hence 2*s.* per week, or 5*l.* per annum, or 65 millions per annum, are lost to the government, and to the public property, by the mere effect and operation of the taxes.

and

and has no confederates in his plans, besides those antiquated and uncourtly deities worshipped in the best days of ancient Greece, under the names of

TRUTH, JUSTICE, and WISDOM, to whom he bows, and pays due worship, under the modern appellation of,
COMMON SENSE.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PARTICULARS of the LIFE of COUNT BOUGAINVILLE, the FRENCH CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, by M. DELAMBRE, Secretary to the French Institute.

LOUIS ANTONY DE BOUGAINVILLE was born at Paris on the 11th of November, 1729. He was the son of a notary at Paris, and descended from an ancient family in Picardy. A celebrated navigator, a general officer, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, were so many titles which he owed to his own merit, and which were the recompense of a long series of illustrious actions.

While at college he was distinguished by an ardent desire for knowledge. His professor one day was explaining the phases of the moon, and its various positions; in order to impress his ideas on the memory of his auditors, he quoted two Latin verses to them. Young Bougainville was bold enough to consider them as of an inferior kind; and being challenged to make better, he answered almost instantly by four verses more accurate, more instructive, and more poetical, than the distich which he had criticised.

On leaving college he was admitted an advocate in the Parliament, by desire of his father; but in order to indulge his own inclination he inrolled himself in the musqueteers. Chance made him a neighbour to Clairaut and d'Alembert, and he attached himself warmly to these two geometers; he visited them often, profited by their conversation and writings, and at the age of 25 he produced the first part of his *Integral Calculus*, to serve as a continuation of *De l'Hopital's Infinitesimals*. With that candour which was always one of the most striking traits in his character, he declared in his preface, that nothing in the whole work was his own but the arrangement which he had endeavoured to give it. The committee of the Academy, however, attested that by explaining the methods of the various geometers, he had made them his own by the clearness and intelligence with which he elucidated them. In addition to this flattering testimony he found also another recompense in the certainty of being useful to young geome-

tricians, who were greatly in want of guides to enable them to penetrate into this hitherto obscure branch of the mathematical science.

In 1755 he was made a major, and visited London as secretary of the embassy, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Next year he followed General Montcalm to Canada, with the title of captain of dragoons. And as a proof that so many and various functions did not make him neglect the sciences, before he embarked for America he put to press the second part of his *Integral Calculus*, having requested Bezout to read the proof sheets in his absence.

Immediately on his arrival in America he marched at the head of a detachment amidst ice and snow, and through almost impenetrable forests, to the extremity of Lake Sacrament, where he burnt an English flotilla, under the guns of the fort which protected it. In 1758 a detachment of 5000 French troops was pursued several days by an army of 24,000 English. Bougainville inspired his fellow soldiers with resolution to wait for the enemy; they hastily fortified their position in less than 24 hours, and compelled the English to fall back with a loss of 6000 men. Bougainville was wounded on this occasion in the head by a musket ball. The French governor despaired however of saving the colony if he did not receive reinforcements from home. Bougainville was sent to France to solicit them, and he returned with the rank of colonel and the cross of St. Louis, granted before the usual time in consequence of his brilliant services. Montcalm placed him at the head of the grenadiers and volunteers, to cover the retreat of the army, which was forced to fall back on Quebec. He performed this important service with his usual intrepidity and skill. The death of the general hastened the loss of the colony; and Bougainville returned to France. He then followed M. Choiseul de Stainville into Germany, where he again signalized himself, and his bravery was rewarded with the gift of two pieces of brass cannon. The peace deprived him of further opportunities of distinguishing himself as a soldier, but it did not lessen his activity. We have

have seen him as a geometrician, a warrior, and a negociator. We shall now view him as the founder of a colony.

His various visits to America had made him acquainted with the merchants and ship-owners of St. Maloes. A vessel which left that port at the commencement of last century had anchored on the south-east shores of a group of islands visited by the English, who had called them at first Virginia and Hawkins's Islands, but now the Falkland Islands. The favourable situation of these islands gave rise to the idea of forming an establishment there. The French court took up the idea in 1763, and Bougainville offered to commence it at his own expense. In concert with two of his relatives he fitted out two ships at St. Maloes, and embarked some families, with whom he reached the islands called the Malouines, on April 3, 1764. They were inhabited; but no violence and no injustice attended his occupation of them. An abundant fishery; birds which at first permitted themselves to be taken with the hand, secured the means of subsistence; but no wood for fuel or erecting houses was to be procured. Rose bushes and excellent rich grass were found in abundance. The foundations of a fort were laid, and the walls were raised of earth. Bougainville set the example, and all the colonists took part in their erection: in the centre of the fort an obelisk was raised, and the hemistich "*Tibi serviat ultima Thule*" was inscribed under a portrait of the French king: another inscription exhibited the line in Horace, "*Conamur tenues grandia*." When these first labours were over Bougainville returned to France, leaving the government of the infant colony to one of his relations. Next year he returned with a supply of provisions and new inhabitants. An excursion to the straits of Magellan procured him wood for the purposes of building, and ten thousand young forest and fruit-trees. An alliance was concluded with the Patagonians; most kinds of the grain cultivated in Europe were naturalized, and cultivated with success; the multiplication of the cattle was a matter of certainty, and the number of the inhabitants rapidly increased from 30 to 150. But these acquisitions did not satisfy the active mind of the founder. They had alarmed the Spaniards, however, and complaints had been made by them to the French government. Bougainville was finally ordered to deliver up his possession, and the court of Spain agreed to

pay him for his works, and to refund his expenditure. As a further consolation, the court of France appointed him to make a voyage round the world. The command of the frigate la Boudeuse was given him, and the store-ship Etoile was ordered to join him. Commerçon the naturalist and Veron the astronomer embarked with him, at his request, to examine the new methods of finding the longitude.

This expedition justly placed Bougainville in the rank of the greatest seamen of his day, and yet it was in some measure his apprenticeship only. The account which he gave of it was read with avidity, and afterwards translated by Mr. Foster, for in a second edition, which he published in 1772, he answers some remarks of his translator. His style is simple and natural; he there exhibits his character, his intrepidity, his contempt for danger, and his turn for pleasantries; his goodness of heart, and the gaiety with which he contrived always to enforce subordination, and yet to provide for the enjoyments of his crew as much as for their health.

It has been truly observed that the geographical charts and determinations, with the exception of the latitudes, are the weakest parts of the work. But it is fair also to remark that he made a voyage of discovery, and not one of mere reconnoissance; that dreadful weather rendered all his astronomical attempts useless; that the science of the longitude was in its infancy; that the tables of the moon were not yet brought to the point of perfection at which they now are; that navigators then had none of the assistance which is lavished upon them at present; that they were still unacquainted with calculations; and that Bougainville was the first Frenchman who took an astronomer with him to profit by his observations.

Upon his return France was at peace. A wandering and agitated life had blunted his taste for the mathematics, and he gave himself up to enjoyments which the bustle of his early life had not permitted him to share. His celebrity and his elegant manner procured him admission into the higher circles; but his active mind was again employed in the service of his country when France declared for America. Under Admirals Lamothe Piquet, D'Estaing, and De Grasse, he successively commanded the French ships *Bien-aimé*, *Languedoc*, *Guerrier*, and *Auguste*. At the request of D'Estaing he was appointed chef d'escadre, and the same year he received

received the rank of field marshal. He commanded the van at the memorable battle of the Chesapeake in 1781, and beat off the English van, obtaining the honourable testimony of Count de Grasse to his having contributed more than any other person to the victory. On the disastrous 12th of April, when the commander-in-chief was reproached with being more occupied with the safety of his own ship than with the squadron, and the squadron with not supporting their commander-in-chief, Bougainville, who commanded the rear-guard, did all that could be expected of him; by a bold manœuvre he saved the Northumberland; and although the *Auguste*, which he commanded, was one of the most roughly handled of the whole fleet, he collected and conducted to Saint Eustatia the remains of the shattered squadron.

The peace which secured the independence of America restored M. de Bougainville to that leisure which is so necessary for the pursuit of the sciences. The Academy conferred upon him the title of honorary member. M. Lagrange, whose vote he asked, observed: "To you it was that I was indebted for being received into the Academy, since your works opened to me the career which I pursued."

About this period he conceived the project of tracing the icy regions of the north, and penetrating to the pole. A distinguished astronomer offered to accompany him, and the route was sketched. The French ministry however did not accede to his terms, and the Royal Society of London asked him for his plans. He transmitted them immediately, pointing out the route which he would take. Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, preferred another, one also of Bougainville's suggesting, but he could proceed no further than 80°.

When a spirit of insubordination broke out in the French navy, and in the Brest fleet in particular, M. de Bougainville, by his reputation, his courage, and his firmness, mixed with the most amiable qualities, seemed to be the only man capable of recalling the seamen to their duty. But his exertions were unavailing; the flames of jacobinism had spread too far, and he retired from the service in disgust. In 1791 his name was put upon the list of vice-admirals. This high distinction redoubled his attachment to a prince who was abandoned by all. From the massacres of 1792 he escaped as if by miracle, and took refuge on his estate in Normandy, where he found his two

pieces of cannon the only recompense which he had received for 40 years service.

On the restoration of order he was appointed to the Board of Longitude; but whether he did not think matters sufficiently settled, or the care which it was necessary to take of his fortune, prohibited him from leaving his estate, he sent in his resignation, and was succeeded by Count Fleurieu, who afterwards resigned in favour of M. de Borda. When the Institute was formed, M. de Bougainville was nominated to a seat at the Board of Navigation and Geography. As President of the Class of Sciences, it was his duty to deliver to the emperor the reports of that department, and he acquitted himself with great dignity.

As a senator his pecuniary circumstances were made perfectly easy; but although old age was coming on, he possessed all the fire and vivacity of youth. He was still desirous of partaking in some hazardous maritime enterprise; and when his friends mentioned his age, he replied that Nestor was not altogether useless in an army which boasted such heroes as Achilles, Ajax, and Diomedes. Although his temperance and sobriety were great, and we had hoped to have him long among us, he died on the 31st of August, 1811, after a sharp illness of ten days.

MEMOIRS of BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE, AUTHOR of the STUDIES of NATURE, &c. &c. Translated from the *Journal de Paris*.

JACQUES HENRI BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE died in the neighbourhood of Paris, Jan. 21, 1814. He was born in 1737 at Havre de Grace, where his parents, who were in easy circumstances, gave him a good education. But he embarked at the age of 12 years for Martinique, under the protection of one of his uncles, who commanded a merchant vessel. He soon returned, as he says in one of his letters, "more dissatisfied with his relative, with the sea, and with that island." He then resumed his studies, and continued them successively at Gisors, and at Rouen, under the Jesuits.

His parents sent him to Paris to the school of civil engineers, where he learned to draw plans, and became acquainted with mathematics. He then entered into a corps of military engineers, and in the following year went to Malta. A quarrel determined him to embark for Holland, with the intention of going to Portugal, then at war with Spain. An unforeseen obstacle prevented the execution of this design;

design; he offered his services to Peter III. but received intelligence of the revolution which precipitated that unfortunate monarch from the throne. He nevertheless pursued his journey, under the idea of finding the Empress Catherine at Petersburg; but on his arrival in that city he learned that she was at Moscow. He accordingly flew thither, and obtained a commission as lieutenant in the corps of engineers, which he relinquished at the expiration of eighteen months. He then set out for France by way of Poland. That country was then convulsed by civil wars; he joined the party protected by France, and was taken prisoner by the Russian party. Being released in a few days, he resided for some time at Warsaw, then visited Dresden, Berlin, and Vienna, with the intention of entering into the service of some foreign power; but being unable to make up his mind on the subject he returned to Paris, and sailed for the Isle of France. There he remained two years, but the ordinary engineers considering him as an intruder, rendered his situation extremely disagreeable; and M. de St. Pierre having quarrelled with them, solicited and obtained permission to return to France.

Thus terminated his fruitless peregrinations and his military career, in which he invariably displayed the dignity of character befitting an officer, and a courage superior to all events. At this period commenced his literary career. In 1773 he published his "*Voyage to the Isle of France*," but without his name; the epoch of his fame had not yet arrived. Though he had attained the age of thirty-six, his whole fortune consisted of a small pension of a thousand francs, given to him on his retirement from the army. Out of this sum, scarcely adequate to supply him with necessities, he allowed an annuity of 300 francs to his sister, and 100 to an old female servant. Obligated to subsist on 600 francs per annum, he meditated in silence, solitude, neglect, and poverty, the admirable works which were destined to ensure his reputation, and the materials for which, more valuable than gold, his inquisitive mind had collected in the course of his various travels.

The "*Studies of Nature*" appeared at the end of 1784, when their author had attained the age of 47 years. Like Rousseau, his talents had no dawn, but suddenly burst forth in the full blaze of meridian splendour; his book was universally read, notwithstanding the well-founded censures of some natural philo-

sophers, whose hostility was roused by his systems, and, in spite of the condemnation of a party, exasperated by his doctrines. The general voice of the public, and the applause of persons of taste, drowned those murmurs; new editions followed in rapid succession; the name of St. Pierre was enrolled among those of the best writers of France, and thenceforward pinching poverty gave place to the comforts of honourable independence. Pensions and rewards now sought the man whom they had formerly shunned. The last lamented monarch of the house of Bourbon spontaneously appointed him intendant of the Botanical Garden and Museum of Natural History, with these words: "I have read your book; it is the production of an honest man, and in you I have provided a worthy successor to M. de Buffon." Under the Napoleon dynasty he received the cross of the legion of honour: and Joseph Bonaparte bestowed upon him, unsolicited, a pension of 6000 francs out of his privy purse. Thus the declining years of Saint Pierre were made comfortable, and, as he himself observes, "his bark, long tossed by the tempest, advanced with propitious gales towards the haven of life before she should come to an anchor there for ever."

In the first five years that succeeded the publication of the "*Studies of Nature*," the author was engaged in preparing farther developements of his subject, for he did nothing hastily, and took great pains with his compositions. He first committed to paper a rapid sketch of all the ideas that occurred to his mind; and to this alone he confined the use of that facility which almost always accompanies talents, and which is one of their surest indications; he then arranged his ideas slowly and leisurely; he weighed, corrected, and refined them, and gradually disencumbering them of their primitive dress, he at length clothed them in that delicate, picturesque, harmonious, and brilliant language which constitutes the pre-eminent charm of his works. This patient attention to the finishing of his compositions caused him to keep back for several years that delicious pastoral, "*Paul and Virginia*," which he copied over and over seven or eight times, for the purpose of touching and retouching. Though conceived at the same time as the "*Studies of Nature*," soon after the author's return from the Isle of France, and perhaps even during his residence there, it was not published till 1789. Nearly at the same period he gave to the world the pretty tale of the "*Indian Cottage*,"

a production of a different stamp, in which satire was happily blended with that exquisite feeling for the physical and moral beauties of nature which pervades all the works of M. de St. Pierre. The fragments of the "Arcadia," which he left unfinished, afforded the means of forming a complete idea of the original talents which he displayed as a painter and a colourist.

St. Pierre formed a new school in literature, and furnished an antidote to the dryness of mathematical methods, and the poison of the most mischievous doctrines, by instilling that natural sentiment of the Divinity, and exhibiting those cheering views by which it is accompanied.

St. Pierre suffered from calumny—but how could it have been otherwise? A man cannot possess extraordinary talents with impunity; neither can he with impunity attack a powerful and vindictive party. His morals however were pure, and his manners were as engaging as his productions. He was twice married; by his first wife he had two children, a boy and a girl, to whom he fondly gave the names of Paul and Virginia, and who are now living under the care of a step-mother.—He left behind him his "Harmonies of Nature" (partly finished), "Memoirs of his Life," and a number of irregular dramas, and other flights of imagination, which are monuments of the soundest philosophy, and of his rare genius.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

FOREST HILL,

A SMALL village, situated on a pleasant hill, about three miles from Oxford, called Forest Hill, because it formerly lay contiguous to a forest, which has since been cut down. Milton chose this place of retirement after his first marriage; and he describes the beauties of his retreat in that fine passage of his *L'Allegro*:

Sometime walking, not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green,

While the ploughman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land;
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe;
And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,

Whilst the landscape round it measures;
Russet lawns, and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast
The laboring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks, &c.

—It was neither the proper season of the year, nor time of the day, (says Sir W. Jones in his account of a visit to it,) to hear all the rural sounds, and see all the objects mentioned in this description; but, by a pleasing concurrence of circumstances, we were saluted, on our approach

to the village, with the music of the mower and his scythe; we saw the ploughman intent upon his labour, and the milkmaid returning from her country employment.

As we ascended the hill, the variety of beautiful objects, the agreeable stillness and natural simplicity of the whole scene, gave us the highest pleasure. We at length reached the spot, whence Milton undoubtedly took most of his images; it is on the top of the hill, from which there is a most extensive prospect on all sides: the distant mountains, that seemed to support the clouds, the villages and turrets, partly shaded with trees of the finest verdure, and partly raised above the groves that surrounded them; the dark plains and meadows of a greyish colour, where the sheep were feeding at large; in short, the view of the streams and rivers, convinced us that there was not a single useless or idle word in the above-mentioned description, but that it was a most exact and lively representation of nature. Thus will this fine passage, which has always been admired for its elegance, receive an additional beauty from its exactness. After we had walked, with a kind of poetical enthusiasm, over this enchanted ground, we returned to the village.

The poet's house was close to the church; the greatest part of it has been pulled down, and what remains belongs to an adjacent farm. I am informed that several papers in Milton's own hand were found by the gentleman who was last in possession of the estate. The tradition

tradition of his having lived there is current among the villagers: one of them showed us a ruinous wall that made part of his chamber; and I was much pleased with another, who had forgotten the name of Milton, but recollected him by the title of The Poet.

It must not be omitted, that the groves near this village are famous for nightingales, which are so elegantly described in the *Pensieroso*. Most of the cottage windows are overgrown with sweet briars, vines, and honey-suckles; and that Milton's habitation had the same rustic ornament, we may conclude from his description of the lark bidding him good-morrow,

Thro' the sweet briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted eglantine;

for it is evident, that he meant a sort of honey-suckle by the eglantine; though that word is commonly used for the sweet-briar, which he could not mention twice in the same couplet.

MAGO THE AGRICULTURIST.

There were books among the spoils of Carthage, which the senate bestowed on the family of Regulus. One of these books was "Mago, on Agriculture, in twenty-eight volumes."

GIORGIONE AND TITIAN.

Giorgione, the painting disciple of nature and Lionardo da Vinci, arriving (at an early period too) at a high pre-eminence in his art, and at the same time in the enjoyment of a most beautiful mistress, excited in Titian a desire of being better acquainted. Giorgione, suspecting no very pious intention of Titian toward him, sent him the following letter:—

SIR,—Your visits appear to me to be upon two accounts, one of stealing my arts, the other of stealing my mistress; aware of your intention, I shall consider your future visits as intrusive, and likely to be attended with very serious consequences.

GIORGIONE.

Titian took the hint and withdrew.

EPITAPH.

Sofia Rivers was her name,
Only her beauty died;
Envy has nothing to proclaim,
Nor Flattery to hide.

TOLERANCE—TOLERATION.

Dr. Johnson says, that *tolerance* is a sound word, which signifies the power, or act, of enduring; and that *toleration* is a sound word, which signifies the allowance given to that which is not approved.

In this case the Irish catholics want

tolerance; for they bear with impatience the disabilities inflicted by our laws. And the Anglican church wants *toleration*, for it withholds the allowance of civil rights, which it might vouchsafe.

Usage is somewhat at war with these definitions. We do not ascribe superior *tolerance* to the protestant dissenters for enduring more patiently their privations. And the church claims *toleration*, not for allowing benefits, but for omitting to punish disagreement.

PALMARY.

That which deserves to be victorious, that which merits the palm, is called *palmaris* in Latin; whence has been formed an English adjective of rare occurrence, yet to be met with in such phrases as 'a palmary argument.' This adjective has escaped the record of Dr. Johnson.

SANTUEIL.

Santueil wrote many happy inscriptions, among others this for an organ:

Hic dociles venti resonant se carcere claudunt,
Et tantum acceptâ pro libertate rependunt.

IGNORANT PUN.

One of the Leclercs wrote a book, *Sur les Vers plats*, that is, On Tape-worms. An unlucky bibliographer quotes this work as a dissertation on insipid poetry.

STAGE-COACHES.

In the year 1672, when throughout the kingdom only six stage-coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter-house, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—"These stage-coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the conveniency of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journeys on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love to pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Bunyan took his work from a previous publication of Simon Patrick; and the bishop took his from a French metrical romance, entitled, *Pelerinage de Vie humaine*.

FELL.

This substantive is in common use,
S Y 2 and

and derives from the verb, *to fell*. 'A fell of trees.' 'He has made a fine fell among his grandfather's old oaks.' The word, however, is omitted in Johnson's Dictionary. We recommend it to the protection of Mr. Todd.

SUPERSTITION.

The instruction of the polished narrows, and the instruction of the vulgar extends the dominion of superstition. Why? Because superstition is a medium between ignorance and knowledge.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN ON THE BLANK LEAF OF A
NEW ALMANACK.

"I live not—but I still intend to live."

More.

WELCOME thou prospect fair of coming
days

Unstain'd by Disappointment's sable hue!
Hope's golden visions brighten at the gaze
Of happier moments shadow'd out by you:

Her fairy fabrics busy Fancy rears,
By sad reality yet undestroy'd!
Creates a world embitter'd by no tears,
Pregnant with pleasures still to be enjoy'd.

While o'er the chronicle of wasted hours,
Of Life mispent—of Seasons thrown away,
Memory her unavailing sorrow pours,
And Conscience blames the madness of delay;

Let me at least be wise—employ my time;
From every low pursuit and Folly flee;
May Virtue guide me, and my thoughts sub-
lime

Be rais'd, my God, my Father, all to thee.

S. DACRE.

ON HEARING THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD
SENT A FORCE TO BLOCKADE THE
PORTS OF NORWAY.

'TIS done!—Britannia's glories fade,
Her trophies in the dust are laid,
Her sullied honour mourns the blow,
The laurels wither on her brow!—
No longer faithful to her trust,
No longer generous or just,
She joins th' oppressor 'gainst th' oppress'd,
Meanly descends to aid the Swede;
And Norway's sons must yield or bleed—
To Sweden's hated sway must yield,
Transferr'd like beasts that graze the field!
Son of the mountain, free and bold,
Frank, generous, hardy, and high-soul'd;
The brave Norwegian scorns to see
A foreign yoke, and dares be free.
Leagu'd with the Dane, for mutual need,
His soul detests the haughty Swede!

Ye that at Britain's helm preside,
Her arms direct, her councils guide,
By all your hopes of fame to come,
That springs and blossoms o'er the tomb;
By Britain's hopes, by Britain's fame,
By Alfred's, Henry's, Anna's, name,
By all our noble sires have won,
By all their valiant sons have done,
Who, prodigal of life, have bled
In ev'ry field where honour led;
By Luntania's galling yoke,
That Britain from her neck has broke;

By the rich blood of Britons spilt
In Spanish fields;—avoid the guilt,
Of hurling on a gen'rous race
Eternal misery and disgrace!

P. T. Q.

ODE TO INNOCENCE,

BY F. W. CRONHELM.

GENTLEST of Heav'n's fair virgins,
Loveliness robes thee, and flowers
Fadeless adorn thy serene brow.

Maiden all beautiful,
Heaven's pure light from thine eye beams
Softened, and, ling'ring in dimples,
Forth from thy lips of the rose play
Smiles cherubinal.

Innocence, dweller of Eden,
Whither then fled'st thou? ah! whither?
Fierce thro' the bowers when Hell's darts

Warr'd from God's enemy,
Sought'st thou thy native place, Heaven?
Or, with thy sister Religion,
Rather abidest thou yet here,

Off'ring new happiness?
O! from the soul-staining evil
Free me, and make me again pure;
Give me to share thy sereneness,
Maiden all beautiful!

AN ANSWER TO JACK SHIELD'S "DEFENCE
OF THE NAME OF JACK, (addressed to
Miss Carr,)" which appeared in the last
Number of the Monthly Magazine.

NO, Jacky, no; thy eloquence,
Howe'er enrich'd with wit and sense,
Can ne'er make Jack look great;
A dungfork you may paint with skill,
Yet, Jack, it is a dungfork still,
Unfit for shew or state.

Jack! laugh! the sound has meanness in't
It seems first coin'd in Jackboot's mint,
For Jackdaws only form'd;
And when we meet a prating fool
Regardless of all sense or rule,
A Jackanapes he's term'd.

Did you the proverb never see,
"No Jack a gentleman can be,"
Howe'er he may dissemble?
As soon you quack upon his stage,
Shall rise the Galen of the age,
Or his Jack-pudding, Kemble!

To make a Jack of Marlborough brave,
Might rouse the hero from his grave,
Your Jacket well to trim;
Jack makes that noble gen'ral look
Like Jack, so fam'd in nurs'ry book,
Who kill'd the giants grim.

To your true John I shall oppose
Some Jacks who ne'er to virtue rose:
First see approach Jack Cade,
Who, like fierce Jacobins of late,
Sought to destroy the wise and great,
And Freedom's cause betray'd.

Jack Felton with his murd'rous knife;
Jack Bradshaw, who in civil strife
Adjudg'd his king to die;
Jack Rochester, whose obscene lays
Poison the youth of modern days,
I place before your eye.

To do you honour, lo! you place
In list of Jacks king John so base,
Who made his nephew bleed;
To Calvin too you tune your lyre,
Who doom'd Servetus to the fire,
For diff'ring from his creed!

Jack Straw, a real Jack is miss'd,
Nor is Jack Shepherd in your list;
Or painter Jack, tho' deep in guilt;
Such heroes well deserv'd a line,
So take your pen and let them shine
"Within the house that Jack built."

Tho' Jacks of all Trades might be found,
Were I to search professions round,
Only one more I'll fetch;
A celebrated one no doubt,
Whom Justice cannot do without,
The far renown'd Jack Ketch!

The name is such a common hack,
Each liv'ry knave is call'd skip-jack;
But of the theme I'm sick;
Rather than bear it, I'd be Pat,
Or Tom, or Tim, or Ned, or Nat,
Or, devil-like, be Nick!
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
June 11, 1814.

S 1111

TO SYLVIA.

BY A DIGNIFIED CLERGYMAN.
*Presented with a Ring, bearing a Heart with
this Motto, "Stop Thief."*

SOON as I saw those beauteous eyes,
You play'd a roguish part;
You first enthrall'd me by surprise,
Then robb'd me of my heart.

Since thus you now may boast of two,
Disputing is in vain;
Render to me your own in lieu,
Or give me mine again.

If not, tho' you're by all confest
The master-piece of nature,
I'll paint you to the world at best
A double-hearted creature.

THE POET'S ADDRESS TO HIS EYES.

AND is it true, my eyes,
That you again in rude rebellion rise,
And urge against me every dire disaster?
'Tis said that you complain,
How oft with smarting pain
Ye beg a momentary pause in vain
From your too-cruel tyrant of a master.
'Tis said (I know not how it was betray'd,)
That ye a secret solemn vow have made,

To quit my service in despite.
Rather than thro' the ling'ring night
To read small print by lamp or candle-light,
And ye have told, tale-telling eyes!
How, fill'd with poet's extasies,

I made ye pore
On phrase uncouth and legendary lore,
'Till Chanticleer, with flutt'ring plumage gay,
Proclaim'd the glim'ring dawn of doubtful day.
Well, I confess in what you represent
There is some trivial cause for discontent;
But yet remember we have past
Th' extreme of summer's heat and winter's
keener blast,

And been together
In fair and stormy weather,
And 'midst the cares of life together smil'd;
And, tho' with sorrow I betray,
We oft have quarrel'd by the way,
I thought that we at length were reconcil'd;
That I had long since prov'd
How dearly ye were lov'd,
And ample satisfaction made,
With glasses, spectacles, and shade;
Yet still I hear, can it be so?
When time has cover'd my poor head with
snow,

Ye surely mean to go.
And must I then believe the dire presage,
That when oppress with pain and hoary age,
Ye will forsake me in my pilgrimage?
What! would ye rob me of my rosy hours,
Pillage my fragrant fields, and blight my fair-
est flowers?

Leave me in dismal darkness and distress,
Blindly to roam the dreary wilderness?
And poor impotent conspiring eyes!
In vain with trait'rous arts ye rise;
For should ye realize my fears,
And leave me wand'ring in the vale of tears,
A sightless pilgrim, there would be
A rod and staff to comfort me;
Though old and quench'd my sight,
The all-indulgent God of day
Would still his providence display,
Would guide the wand'rer on his way,
And make his darkness light.

AMBROSE.

TRUE WISDOM.

PROVERBS III. 13—17.

HAPPY the man whose constant feet
Have walk'd in Wisdom's road;
And, heaven-directed, reach'd the seat
Of her divine abode.

Extended years her right hand holds,
Secure from Fortune's frowns;
Whilst health and wealth her left unfolds,
And more than regal crowns.

Her riches are more precious far
Than India's golden mines;
Far brighter than the brightest star,
Unequall'd wisdom shines.

She will her meanest vot'ries bless,
Her riches never cease;
Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace.

Kentish Town.

H. N.
PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. FEBURIER, a nurseryman at Versailles, has endeavoured to collect the ascending and descending sap of trees separately, and with this view he made a deep cut in the trunk of a tree, and filled a bladder to the lower aperture, so that nothing should enter but the liquid coming from the parts of the tree situated below: he then made another incision, and placed the bladder at the upper part of it so as to receive nothing but the sap coming from above.

M. FEBURIER regards the sap collected in the lower bladder as ascending, and the other as descending juice, and gives numerous observations on the proportions of both under various circumstances. Wishing afterwards to be certain as to the route which each sap takes in the interior of the vegetable, he plunged alternately by the two extremities, branches of trees into coloured tinctures. In both cases, these tinctures appeared to him to follow the ligneous fibres of the medullary canal, which made him ascribe the same progress to the two saps, in which he is at variance with the result of other experiments made by **M.** Mustul.

He is also of opinion, that the ascending sap contributes chiefly to the development of the branches: the descending sap to that of the roots; but he thinks that the cambium, or that humour which transudes horizontally from the trunk, and which has been regarded as the matter which gives to the tree its growth in thickness, results, as well as the peculiar juices, from the mixture of the two saps.

The presence of the leaves necessary for producing the descending sap, is also of consequence for the increase in thickness; but the buds, which **M.** du Petit Thouars makes to play a great part in this operation, have really no share in it according to **M.** Feburier; for it takes place, he informs us, while the leaves exist, and it ceases immediately when they are removed, whether buds are left or not.

So far as regards the flowers and fruits, **M.** FEBURIER says he has observed, that the ascending sap, when it predominates, tends to determine the production of the simple flowers and the complete development of the germs; that the descending sap, on the contrary, where it is superabundant, produces the multiplication of the flowers and the petals, and

the enlargement of the pericarps, and consequently of the pulpy part of the fruit: principles from which it will be easy to draw many useful hints, and which will also explain several practices already adopted.

According to **M.** Feburier, the soft part of the wood when laid bare, but protected from the contact of the air, is capable of reproducing, by means of the cambium, the liber and the bark necessary for covering it, as the bark produces habitually, and even when it is partly removed from its trunk, liber and soft wood.

In this point he has for his antagonist, **M.** Palisot de Beauvois, who has also directed his attention to these difficult questions respecting the progress of the sap and the formation of the wood. According to this botanist, this oozing out of a glairy matter, which some physiologists suppose to flow from the old wood, and which contributes to the formation of the liber, is not founded upon real experiments. On the contrary, when part of the bark of a tree has been removed, and the wound well rubbed, so as to leave no liber nor cambium, neither the soft wood nor the wood itself produces any thing, but the lips of the solution of continuity made in the bark stretch out, cover the wood left bare, and then produce liber and soft wood incontestably emanating from this bark. **M.** de Beauvois announces, that he will soon explain this proposition fully, which he has merely hinted at in a memoir on the marrow of vegetables.

The opinion of physiologists has been hitherto much divided, as to the utility and functions of the pith of vegetables. According to some, this organ is necessary to the life of the plants during their whole existence; according to others, it is useful to them only during the first year, and only during the whole of the time that it is green and succulent, and when it may be still easily confounded with the cellular texture.

M. de BEAUVOIS has made upon this subject some observations which tend to show that the marrow exercises, during the whole life of the plants, functions, if not of an absolute necessity to their existence, at least very important to their progress, and the development of their branches, leaves, and particularly the organs necessary for their reproduction.

He has remarked that the medullary canal

canal, that is, the circular layer of fibres which immediately surround the mass of the pith, has always a form corresponding to the arrangement and the disposition of the branches, boughs, and leaves; that in the vegetables with verticillated boughs and leaves, for instance, the horizontal section of the medullary tube shows as many angles as there are boughs at each stage and at each verticille.

Thus the medullary canal of the red laurel, presents an equilateral triangle if the branch below the verticilles has three boughs and three leaves; but, if we cut it below the lowest verticille, from which a leaf and a bough frequently fall off, there will be two angles only, and the vestige of a third equally abortive. This law is constant, even in the herbaceous plants.

M. de Beauvois has begun similar observations on the plants with opposite leaves, those alternating, distich, repeated spiral, and composed of four, five, and a greater number of boughs and leaves. He thinks it probable that there are the same relations between the form of the medullary canal, and the disposition of the branches, the boughs, and the leaves. For example, the opposite leaves seem to necessitate a round medullary canal, and which becomes oval, having the extremities more and more acute the nearer it approaches the point of insertion of the boughs and leaves.

When the leaves are alternate, the circle is less perfect, the extremities are thinned off equally, but alternately, and each on the side on which the bough ought to appear.

When the leaves are spiral, the number of the angles of the medullary canal is equal to that of the leaves of which the spirals are composed. It is thus that the medullary canal of the linden tree has only four angles; that of the oak, the chesnut tree, the pear, and almost all fruit trees, &c. has five angles more or less regular, because the spirals are multiplied, and succeed constantly by fives.—Grew and Bonnet seem to have been the first to make these observations. The former had observed very singular forms in the medullary canal, particularly in that of the pivoting roots of pot-herbs; but he has not attended to the relations of these forms with the dispositions of the boughs and leaves. The latter directed his attention to distinguish the vegetables with opposite leaves verticillated, alternated, spiral, but has not made a comparison of these

dispositions with the form of the medullary canal.

M. de MIRBEL has continued his researches in the structure of the organs of fructification in vegetables, in which he has been most zealously seconded by M. SCHUBERT, who was sent to France by the government of Warsaw to acquire the science of botany preparatory to his publicly teaching it in Poland.

These two botanists have examined all the genera of the family of the prickly trees, or the coniferæ; trees of the first importance, on account of the singularity of their organization, the magnitude of the species, and the utility of their products. Every person can distinguish at the first glance the cedar, the pine, the yew, the juniper, &c. but although botanists have studied with particular attention the organs of reproduction in these vegetables, they are not agreed as to the characters of their female flower; or rather, most of them agree that the stigma of the pine, the fir-tree, the cedar, and the larch-tree, is still to be found. We may therefore say that these trees are in this respect species of cryptogamia. Messrs. Mirbel and Schubert go still further: they assert that the female flower of the yew, the juniper, the cypress, &c. is no better known, and that, without exception, all the genera of the family of the coniferæ have a common character, which has hitherto deceived observers, and which consists in the existence of a cupule, not like that of the flower of the oak, which covers the basis only of the ovary, but much more hollow, concealing entirely the ovary, and closed like a spout at its orifice. The female flower contained in this envelope has escaped observation. In the arbor vitæ, the yew, the juniper, the cypress, &c. the cupule is folded back, and by an error accounted for by the extreme smallness of the organs, from time immemorial, the orifice of this cupule has been taken for the stigma. In the cedar, the larch, the pine, and fir-trees, the cupule is reversed, and the orifice is scarcely discernible.

According to M. Mirbel, the female flower of the plants of the family of the cycas has an organization analogous to that of the coniferæ; which supports the opinion of M. Richard, who places these two families beside each other among the dicotyledons: but M. Mirbel thinks, that while the characters of vegetation will serve as a basis to the two great divisions of vegetables with visible flowers, the cycadææ could not be far removed from the palm trees.

The

The organization of the male flower of the mosses has been also the subject of the researches of Messrs. Mirbel and Schubert. After Hedwig it would have been difficult to discover any new facts on this subject. But the rupture of the antheræ and the emission of the pollen were phenomena which several botanists call in question. Our two botanists assert that they are presented in the most unequivocal manner to our eyes. The organs which Hedwig calls males in the *polytrichum commune*, placed upon water, are cleft into a beak at their summit, and sent

out an oleaginous liquor, which extended like a slight cloud over the surface of the liquid. Messrs. Mirbel and Schubert then submitted comparatively to observation the pollen of a great number of phanerogamous plants, and they saw that it acted in the same way as the male parts of the mosses: which leads them to believe that those parts designated under the name of antheræ by Hedwig, might possibly be nothing else than simple grains of naked pollen of a particular form.

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and a half, (or more or less,) which is attached to the nozzle, (or into the top of the candlestick,) and by its elasticity embraces the candle that may be put into it, rendering the introduction of ribbons or paper, to keep the candle upright, altogether unnecessary.

His self-extinguisher is a little apparatus, consisting of two circular plates of metal, with a cylindric tubular edge or hook, on one or both of them, serving to join the two plates as a little thin box,

and each of them, that is, the top and bottom of the box, perforated with a round hole, of sufficient diameter to allow the apparatus to pass over a candle. In the space between the said plates, a spring is placed, which, by the action of a little lever, moved by a button or handle beneath the lower plate, or by any other suitable contrivance, may be moved back, and kept upon the strain till the apparatus is put over the candle, and placed at any length of tallow from the flame, which it is intended shall be consumed before the light is to be extinguished. This extinguisher being put in its place, and the body of the candle forming the resisting medium by which the spring is prevented from returning by its own action to its place of rest, as soon as the tallow is consumed low enough, the said spring will, by its own elasticity, pass through the diameter of the candle, pressing down the wick in its passage, into the melted tallow, and extinguishing the flame. Or, in place of a spring only, a little lever or tumbler may be introduced, connected with a spring, to give it action; which lever or tumbler shall be pulled across the candle by the spring attached to it, or acting upon it, when the tallow is consumed down to the part of the candle at which the extinguisher is fixed.

Mr. JAMES WOOD, of St. Giles's, Musical Instrument Maker, for Improvements in the German Flute, Clarionet, and Bassoon.—April 1, 1814.

The nature of this invention, as applied to the German flute, consists in the constructing and applying a cylindrical tube within the bottom part of the upper or top joint of the flute; and adapting the like cylindrical tube upon the outside of the bottom part of the said upper or top joint, forming together a double cylindrical tube, with a proper and sufficient space between the outer and inner tubes, to join with the like double cylindrical tube formed by the adapting the like cylindrical tubes within, and upon the top of the second joint of the flute, and which double cylindrical tubes so inserted, are made to slide into or over each other; so that, when joined together, they form one complete whole or piece, which may freely be pulled in or out, when it is required to flatten or sharpen the pitch, in order to tune the flute to any other instrument; and he makes but one separation, or division, between the first and second joints of the flute, which is at the junction formed by the sliding of the

double cylindrical tubes; and no thread, flax, or other matter is required, as, by the application, insertion, or adaption of the double cylindrical tubes, the instrument is rendered perfectly air-tight at the different joints, is always ready for use, and the whole preserved from decay. He also marks or divides the outside of each joint into spaces marked \times h b ; so that the marked spaces on each joint correspond, and act with each other when it is required to make the instrument flatter or sharper, by pulling in or out the sliding double cylindrical tubes, as occasion may require; so that the flute can be made considerably sharper than concert pitch, or flattened nearly half a note if necessary; by which means every part of the instrument bears a correct analogy, and the same just and harmonical proportion as when tuned to concert pitch, both with respect to the double and hitherto-unknown advantage of retaining its good quality of tone, and keeping the notes A G, and the lower D, as well as every other part of the instrument, perfectly in tune, though flattened nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a note.

The same tubes are ingeniously applied to the clarionet and bassoon; but we cannot describe the invention further without the aid of drawings.

To MESSRS. BROOKS, FLIGHT, and SPRATLEY, for improved Patent Axles.

These improvements allow of three different constructions: one, where the axle, being fixed in the nave of the wheel, works in a reservoir of oil, and is secured in it by the simplest, yet most secure, fastening ever invented; the second kind is an improvement on those axles before known, possessing, together with a more secure fastening, and an increased ease of action, the extraordinary power of giving, at pleasure, an end-play, or lateral motion, to the wheels, that may, with equal facility, be moved in an instant, without deranging the internal parts; the third kind is the same as the above, with the omission of the parts affording end-play. This axle is a great improvement on that which formerly has been considered as the most perfect; but it possesses over it a very great superiority, both in the ease of its motion, and in the security of its fastening.

Security is produced by the bolt, which is not liable to be displaced by any of the causes which remove the nuts or linch-pins from axles made on other principles. The nave admits of being shortened so as to be within the periphery

phery of the wheel, by which the contact of carriages at those parts are prevented.

Strength is obtained by the shoulder of the axle being much larger than can be admitted on any other construction, and by the arm being a detached piece. The usual iron box in the nave being unnecessary, the mortices for the spokes may be deepened, and the whole considerably strengthened.

Simplicity in the operation of oiling is rendered so great, that it can be performed without taking off the wheels, and a single supply of the reservoir is sufficient for several thousand miles.

The reservoir is kept air-tight, by means of leather washers.

Spare arms may be sent with carriages for exportation.

This invention embraces many other important advantages. The security against the wheel coming off is increased beyond all former example, and while the friction is much lessened, and the smoothness of action is accomplished with the most admirable effect. This strength of the fastenings is far superior to any pressure that can ever be required. The axle works in a cast-iron box, fixed in the nave, which has cavities within it for retaining oil sufficient to supply its continual action for a long period. In

short, this construction combines within it all that ever was desired.

By omitting those parts which afford end play, another new and very simple axle is constructed, which, for security, is far superior to those before invented. It has no soft metal nuts, and hence possesses great advantages over that formerly the most approved of; whose whole security against the wheel coming off depended upon nuts which have their threads so frequently stripped off. It has also a superiority in being replenished with oil, without the trouble of taking off the wheel, and it possesses besides many other advantages of great consideration.

List of recent Patents.

JOHN SPARKS MOLINE, of Leadenhall-street, London, leather merchant; for an improved method of tanning leather.—March 28, 1814.

GEORGE SMART, of Ordnance-wharf, Westminster-bridge, timber merchant; for certain improvements in machinery for grinding corn, and various other articles.—April 1, 1814.

JOSEPH C. DYER, in the Adelphi, merchant, for improvements in machinery for manufacturing nails of various kinds.—April 1, 1814.

JOHN U. RASTRICK, of Bridgnorth, civil engineer; for a steam-engine on a new and improved construction.—April 1, 1814.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE claims of the Universities to eleven copies of all new books and new editions, on the best paper, whether the same are entered at Stationers' Hall or not, continues to be felt by the booksellers and authors of London, as a question of serious importance to their interests. It is manifest to every sense, but the legal sense, that the Act of Anne was not imperative on publishers to enter, but only on the warehouse-keeper of Stationers' Hall to deliver after entry; yet, as a novel interpretation has been put on the clause, and as it is now contended that the Act means something which is not implied by the logical bearing or grammatical construction of its sentences, a new Act to amend and explain has been judged necessary, and has been recently brought under the consideration of the legislature. We have not room to insert it entire, but the substance of it cannot fail to interest all our readers who are concerned in literary

property, and the literary public in general. It is entitled "A Bill to amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyright of printed Books, to the Authors of such Books, or their Assigns."

The preamble recites 8 Anne, c. 19, § 5; requiring, on entry, the delivery to the Stationers' Company, for the use of certain public libraries in England and Scotland, of nine copies of books printed and published, as therein mentioned;—and the 41 Geo. III. which requires the delivery of two copies, for the use of public libraries in Dublin, of books entered at Stationers' Hall. It proposes that the provisions of the recited Acts, as to delivering copies to public libraries, shall be repealed. That eleven printed copies shall be delivered on demand within six months after publication, for the use of the following libraries; British Museum, &c. That no copies of a second or subsequent edition shall be printed, and that additions shall be printed, and delivered separately. That, instead of copyright

copyright for fourteen years, and contingently for fourteen more, as under former Acts, authors and their assigns shall have twenty-eight years copy-right, absolute, in their works. That booksellers, &c. in any part of the United Kingdom, or British dominions, who shall print, re-print, or import, &c. any such book, without consent of the proprietor, shall be liable to an action for damages, and shall also forfeit the books to the proprietor, and three-pence per sheet, half to the King, and half to the informer, with double costs. That the title to the copy of all books, together with the name of the publisher, shall be entered at Stationers' Hall within a certain time after publication. That the warehouse-keeper of Stationers' Hall shall transmit to the librarians lists of books entered; and call on publisher for the copies demanded. That, when the proprietor shall enter at Stationers' Hall—that he does not mean to retain the copyright, no copies shall be demanded, except to the British Museum. That one-fifth of the retail price shall be paid for such copies as shall be demanded, except for the Museum. And that copies delivered shall be deposited in the libraries demanding them, and not sold within seven years.

The University of Glasgow has circulated an angry statement on the subject, and replies have appeared; but we hope that the clauses of the above bill will reconcile all interests, and prevent further debate among parties who are so intimately connected as booksellers, authors, and schools of learning.

Mr. WESTALL's exhibition of 312 of his own paintings and drawings in Pall-Mall, has been a favorite rendezvous of all lovers of art during the past month. No other living artist could have presented so great a variety of performances in the superior branches of art, and few have displayed so much perfection in each. Whether we contemplate the richness of the design and colouring of his history, the delicacy and natural tints of his landscape, the spirit and ingenuity of his rustic life, or the accurate delineation of character in his portraits, we are alike filled with wonder at the genius and versatile powers of this gentleman. Those who pay their tribute of applause to the genius of Gainsborough and Wilson, in the adjoining exhibition of the British Gallery, will not be less delighted in the contemplation of the transcendent works of the living Westall, who, without being inferior to either of them, is the founder of a school of his own, distinguished for classic taste and for the highest powers of execution.

We learn that the Duke of Brunswick

and Luneburg, Prince of Oels, is still possessed of the celebrated PAGAN SACRIFICIAL CUP, curiously cut out of a single onyx, formerly in the cabinet of Ferdinand Albrecht, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg. At the taking of the city of Mantua, in Italy, during the desolating war of thirty years, on the 18th of July, 1630, the beautiful Ducal Palace, and especially its celebrated treasury and cabinet, filled with a variety of costly and curious works of art, afforded the soldiers a rich booty. Among this booty was found this very rare and precious cup. A common soldier had seized it, but resigned it for a hundred ducats to the Duke of Saxe-Lauenberg, as commander of the imperial troops, from whose consort, as Duke Ferdinand's aunt, by his mother's side, it came, by inheritance, into his possession. This noble piece of art is cut out of a single stone, which, according to the opinion of experienced jewellers, has ever been taken for an onyx, so perfect in its kind as to be surpassed by none other in Europe for beauty and value. The nature, art, and antiquity of this jewel are equally remarkable. The admirable colours with which nature has adorned the stone, are so skillfully disposed in the workmanship to be found upon it, that the workmanship itself might be taken for a natural production. In hardness it is not much inferior to the diamond; and, most probably, employed the labour of an ingenious artist for twenty years. Its name and use will easily be determined if we consider it as a Pagan Sacrificial Cup, of the sort which went under the name of Gutt, and out of which the Libamina (or sacrificing wine) were poured between the horns of the victim, upon the altar, and into the fire. It has been valued by different jewellers at sixty, ninety, and an hundred and fifty thousand rix-dollars, (or 30,000*l.* sterling) and by some it has been esteemed *invaluable*. The figures upon the cup are divided into three sections, by two golden zones or girdles. The handle, stand, cover, spout, and joints, are set in gold, and the whole surface most curiously adorned with carvings of heathen gods and sacrifices elegantly delineated, and apparently intended to depict the idolatrous service of Bacchus and Ceres.

A Philosophical History of the European Languages, is announced by the executors of ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D. F.R.S.E. late professor of oriental

ental languages in the University of Edinburgh; accompanied by a brief Memoir of the life of the author. Dr. Murray died in 1813, at the early age of 38, and during his life he was chiefly known in the literary world as the able biographer of *Bruce of Kinnaird*, and editor of the second and third editions of the *Travels in Abyssinia*. In publishing the present posthumous work, the author's friends are confident that they are about to erect a monument to his memory, which will establish Dr. Murray's reputation as the most accomplished and profound philological scholar of the age.

Parliament, on the suggestion of the trustees of the British Museum, have agreed to purchase the remainder of the collections of the late Mr. TOWNLEY, including his coins, medals, gems, cameos, &c. &c. scarcely less curious than his famous marbles.

The second volume of the *Transactions of the GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY* will be ready for delivery to the members early in July.

The Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, Protestant Missionary at Canton, and who for a few years acted as Chinese translator to the East India Company's factory, has ready to print, a Chinese Grammar, to which is added a volume of Dialogues, Chinese and English.—Mr. Morrison has also in preparation, a Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in three parts. Part 1. The Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese Keys, founded on the Imperial Dictionary of Kang-he; 2. The Chinese arranged alphabetically, with a definition in English; 3. English and Chinese, to form three or four volumes in folio. The Grammar and Dialogues exhibit the pronunciation of the Chinese characters in the Mandarin dialect, according to the powers of the Roman alphabet in the English language. They have also both a free and a verbal rendering of every phrase, sentence, and example, that is employed in illustration.

The prize compositions were adjudged at Oxford to the following gentlemen: *Latin Essay*—De Ephorum apud Lacedæmonios Magistratu, to Mr. RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, B. A. of Oriel College. *English Essay*—A Comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, to Mr. RICHARD BURDON, B. A. Fellow of Oriel College. *Latin Verse*—Germanicus Cæsar Varo Legionibusque suprema solvit, to Mr. W. A. HAMMOND, undergraduate commoner of Christ Church.

A work is preparing for publication, under the title of "Illustrations of Ire-

land, or a Topographical, Antiquarian, and Philosophical Survey of that Island." It will comprise a general view of the superficial features, geology, mineralogy, botany, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, civil and ecclesiastical government, honorial distinctions, history and antiquities of each county; and a succinct account of every city, town, cathedral, castle, abbey, architectural or other relic of antiquity, principal seat, village, lake, natural and artificial curiosity, &c. with biographical notices of eminent natives, genealogical sketches of distinguished families, and remarks on the picturesque scenery of the country, and on the moral condition, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. It will be illustrated by above 150 engravings, from drawings by eminent artists.

A new edition of Dr. LARDNER's works is announced in five volumes quarto. The last edition has been long out of print, and is now sold at three times the original price, a consideration which has induced the proprietors to publish a new edition, edited by a gentleman of acknowledged literary talents.

The Poems of Thomas Stanley, esq. are reprinting from the original edition, which is now exceedingly rare.—Also, Translations from Anacreon, Bion, Moschus, &c. by the same author, from the edition of 1651; and only 150 copies of these two works will be printed in foolscap 8vo. to correspond with Sir Walter Raleigh's poems lately published.

Mr. SINGER proposes to publish annually a supplement to his "Elements of Electricity and Electro-Chemistry;" it will consist of original experiments and papers by the author and his friends, and a full account of the progress of electrical discovery for the past year.

Letters from a Lady to her Sister, during a tour to Paris, in the months of April and May, 1814, in one volume duodecimo, will appear in a few days.

The Excursion, being a Portion of the Recluse, a poem, by Wm. Wordsworth, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. JAMESON will publish in a few days a pamphlet on the Cheltenham Waters, as transferred to reservoirs and as drank at the fountain-head.

A work called the Stranger's Guide to Paris, is in the press, containing notices of every thing in the French capital that can be interesting to Strangers, together with a gazetteer of France, a concise history of the kingdom, its population, &c. embellished with a correct map of France on a large scale, a map of the environs

virens of Paris, and a plan of the city, by EDWARD PLANTA, esq.

Considerable animosity has been excited at Bahia, and other places on the coast of Brazil, against the English residents, because British ships have, very properly, seized on the slave-ships of those *faithful Christians* the Portuguese, who supply those *Catholic Christians* the Spaniards with slaves; but, perhaps, ere this, the ships of his *Most Christian Majesty* have sailed to the coast of Africa, under the sanction of a treaty with the *defender of the Christian Faith*, to commence their work of death and desolation among the unoffending Africans!

Mr. WM. MYLES has prepared a complete edition of the Poetical Works of the late Rev. Charles Wesley.

Sonnets, Odes, and other Poems, by the late Charles Lestley, with a short account of his life and writings, by Mr. WM. LINLEY, are about to be published.

M. STEPHANO EGIDIO PETRONI, an Italian professor of Belles-Lettres, has made a journey to London, for the purpose of publishing a poem in Italian, descriptive of the Naval Engagements of the English Monarchy, from the days of Alfred the Great down to the present time; to be accompanied by arguments, and Notes and Observations critical, historical, and philosophical, by M. JOSEPH LA VALLEE. It will be published in sixteen *Deliveries*, and will form two quarto volumes, to be completed in four months. The subscription, for each delivery, one guinea.

The proprietors of the *Mercure Etranger, ou Annales de la Litterature Etrangere*, propose to reprint the work in the French language, in London. They speak, in their prospectus, of subscriptions by the year, not being aware that the fondness of the English for liberty extends particularly to the laying out of their money, and that in England it is not the usage to pay by anticipation for what cannot at the instant be received in exchange. Hence, few foreign journals are taken in England, and the Monthly Magazine, which fetters none of its purchasers with the obligation of a previous subscription, enjoys a larger periodical circulation than any of those journals published on the Continent of Europe, which seek to secure their sale by yearly and half-yearly subscriptions.

A History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of Dover Castle; with a

short Account of the Cinque Ports, is announced by the Rev. JOHN LYON, minister of St. Mary's, Dover.

The sub-committee, to whom it was referred by the committee of the intended London Asylum for the Care and Cure of the Insane, to obtain information relative to the state of the insane in the places for their reception within the Bills of Mortality, have prepared their report, by which a variety of facts, relative to the treatment of lunatics, have transpired. It appears that the patients in workhouses, with the exception of a few, who, on being first afflicted by the disease, are sent there for care and custody, and paid for by their friends, are parish paupers; and these are generally kept in gloomy and comfortless confinement. The committee not being invested with government authority, their inspection has been in a great degree superficial; but they have been enabled to obtain an inspection of the major part of the houses for the reception of the insane within the bills of mortality. At three houses they were refused admittance, viz. at Gore House at Kensington; at Miles's Receiving Houses at Hoxton; and at Brook House. The larger private houses for the reception of the insane, are in their construction essentially bad; generally having several beds in a room, and frequently two patients in one bed. In the women's galleries of Bethlem, one of the side rooms contained about ten patients, each chained by one arm to the wall; the chain allowing them merely to stand up by the bench or form fixed to the wall, or to sit down on it. The nakedness of each patient was covered by a blanket-gown only. The blanket-gown is a blanket formed something like a dressing gown, with nothing to fasten it in front; this constitutes the whole covering: the feet even were naked. One female in this side room, thus chained, was an object remarkably striking; she mentioned her maiden and married names, and stated that she had been a teacher of languages. She entreated to be allowed pencil and paper, for the purpose of amusing herself with drawing, which were given to her by one of the committee. Many of these unfortunate women were locked up in their cells, naked and chained, on straw, with only one blanket for a covering. One, who was in that state by way of punishment, the keeper described as the most dissatisfied patient in the house. In the men's wing, in the side room,

six patients were chained close to the wall—five handcuffed, and one locked to the wall by the right arm, as well as by the right leg, who was very noisy. All were naked, except as to the blanket-gown, or a small rug on the shoulders, and without shoes; one complained much of the coldness of his feet. Chains are universally substituted for the strait-waistcoat. In the men's wing there were seventy-five or seventy-six patients, with two keepers and an assistant; and about the same number of patients on the women's side. In one of the cells, on the lower gallery, the committee saw William Norris, who stated himself to be fifty-five years of age, and that he had been confined about fourteen years. A stout iron ring was rivetted round his neck, from which a short chain passed to a ring, made to slide upwards and downwards on an upright massive iron bar, more than six feet high, inserted into the wall; round his body, a strong iron bar, about two inches wide, was rivetted; on each side of the bar was a circular projection, which being fashioned to and enclosing each of his arms, pinioned them close to his sides; this waist-bar was secured by two similar bars, which, passing over his shoulders, were rivetted to the waist-bar, both before and behind; the iron ring round his neck was connected to the bars on his shoulders by a double link; from each of these bars another short chain passed to the ring on the upright iron bar. He was enabled to raise himself, so as to stand against the wall, on the pillow of his bed, in the trough-bed in which he lay; but it was impossible for him to advance from the wall in which the iron bar is soldered, on account of the shortness of his chains, which were only twelve inches long. It is conceived to have been out of his power to repose in any other position than on his back; the projections, which, on each side of the waist-bar, enclosed his arms, rendering it impossible for him to lie on his side, even if the length of the chains from his neck and shoulders would permit it. His right leg was chained to the trough, in which he had remained thus encaged and chained more than twelve years. He informed the committee, that he had for some years been able to withdraw his arms from the manacles which encompassed them. He then withdrew one of them; and observing an expression of surprise, he said, that when his arms were withdrawn he was compelled to rest them on the

edges of the circular projections, which was more painful than keeping them within. His position, we were informed, was mostly lying down, and that, as it was inconvenient to raise himself and stand upright, he very seldom did so; that he read a great deal—books of all kinds—history, lives, or any thing that the keepers could get him; the newspaper every day; and conversed perfectly coherent on the passing topics and the events of the war, in which he felt particular interest. On each day that the committee saw him he discoursed coolly, and gave rational and deliberate answers to the different questions put to him. In consequence of the discovery made by this committee of the situation of William Norris, and of a drawing which they procured to be made of him in his irons, he was visited by Messrs. Home Sumner, Lord Robert Seymour, William Smith, Hon. G. Bennett, R. J. Lambton, Thos. Thompson, and other members of the House of Commons; but the committee have now to state, that at their last visit they observed that the whole of the irons had been removed from Norris's body, and that the length of chain from his neck, which was only twelve inches, had been doubled. In the public hospitals it is customary to lock up the patients in their cells at dusk; this, in winter, is soon after four o'clock; and the cells are opened at seven o'clock the next morning. The committee conclude this document by stating, that, if they have been pained by the remarkable contrast in management between one of our great public hospitals for the insane, and the larger private houses generally, they have been as forcibly impressed by contrasting the practice, of even such houses, with the general economy of the "*Friends' Retreat*," near York; where neither chains nor corporeal punishment are tolerated on any pretext; where the conveniences provided, within doors and without, are suitable to patients in any station of life; and where every appearance is avoided that can afflict the mind by painful recollections; and where regulation and control are governed by the experienced efficacy of the important principle—that *whatever tends to promote the happiness of the patient, increases his desire to restrain himself*.

An account is announced of the most celebrated public and private libraries, with bibliographical notices, anecdotes of eminent collectors, booksellers, printers,

ters, &c. under the title of Repertorium Bibliographicum. Prefixed will appear a Dialogue in the Shades, between William Caxton, a modern Bibliomaniac, and the Author, the late William Wynken, clerk, a descendant of the illustrious Wynken de Worde.

The ingenious author of the Complete Family Assistant, will on the first day of July publish the first number of the Domestic Magazine, price one shilling. This monthly work is intended to include the more useful and select classes of literature, a register of remarkable occurrences, &c.

A method has been discovered by Mr. TURNER, near Vauxhall, of fabricating very elegant and splendid embellishments for ball-rooms, supper-rooms, pillars, temples, &c. by a composition; to which the Society for the Encouragement of Arts have attached the name of *Imitative Scenite Granite*. It is capable of being applied either on wainscoting or bare walls, or on walls already papered, and while it may be made to resemble the most beautiful marble or granite, particularly when assisted by lights, its charge does not exceed that of other ornamental painting or papering.

A selection of the more remarkable passages in that very rare work, "*L'Esprit de Saint François de Sale, Eveque et Prince de Geneve*," is printing, and may be expected to appear in August.

The progress of science is greatly accelerated by the method pursued in the permanent Literary Societies in large towns, of annexing to them the appointment of a Lecturer in natural and chemical philosophy, with funds for an apparatus. This plan was acted upon at Boston during the late winter, and Dr. W. CRANE, a physician of that place, readily undertook to deliver a course of lectures on philosophical chemistry, and afforded for many weeks a rational and pleasant amusement to a genteel audience, who were admitted on paying a small subscription, sufficient to defray the expences.

A correspondent who remarked the cure for Cancer, published in a late number, desires us to state, that a cancer may be cured by the use of Clivers, called commonly Goose-grass, and scientifically *Galium aperine*, taken as juice, and also applied to the wound.

On the 1st day of January will be published No. I. of the Bible Magazine and Theological Review. It will consist of Biblical Researches,—Religious Communications,—Select Biography,—Miscellaneous.

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neous,—Review of New Publications,—Intelligence, religious and literary.

A. SHERBROOK, esq. of Oaton, Nottinghamshire, raises young potatoes in the winter months. In the beginning of May he lays a quantity of the largest oxnoble potatoes on a dry cellar floor, two or three deep, and turns them over once in about three weeks, rubbing off all the white sprouts as they appear, but not the spawn or rudiments of the young potatoes. At the end of September he has ready a few boxes; at the bottom of each he puts six inches of decayed leaves, dried to a vegetable mould, and places upon it a single layer of potatoes, close to each other; he then puts another layer of the same mould, six inches deep, then another of potatoes, and so on till the boxes are full. He then sets the boxes in a dry covered place, free from frost, never giving them any water. They will produce good fine young potatoes in December; and those which are ready may be taken off, and the old potatoes replaced till the remainder of the produce shall be ready. To obtain a succession, he places other potatoes in vegetable mould, in the succeeding winter months.

FRANCE.

A very attractive account was lately published in this country of the Retreat at York, which deserves to become the model of our lunatic asylums. But the French have advanced a step beyond us in the discipline of insanity. M. Salgues, in a recent work on Paris, informs us, that at the lunatic hospital of Charenton, near Paris, the experiment has been tried with admirable success of inducing the lunatic patients to act plays together for their common amusement. This exertion of the memory to get a part by heart cures one cause of absence of mind; and this exertion of self-command to assume the character imposed cures another cause of disorder.

ITALY.

L'Italico, a periodical work, published in the Italian language in London, and conducted by Dr. AUGUSTO BOZZI GRANVILLE, contains the following account of a new excavation made among the ruins of Pompeii on the 18th of March, 1813, as drawn up by an eye-witness, and addressed in a letter to Dr. Granville.

"They have commenced the execution of a great project here, viz. the clearing of the whole of the walls which surround Pompeii, and which are supposed to be about 1600 or 1700 toises in circumference.

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Great advantages will of course be derived in future excavations from the denudation of the walls. The streets which lead from the gates will be more easily found, while there will be a greater facility in transporting the ashes and earth, and a guard may then be placed over the monuments to prevent dilapidations.

"The walls of this city are real fortifications: they are from 18 to 20 feet in height, and in some places higher: they are fortified at intervals with a kind of quadrangular towers partly destroyed; and they do not seem to have much exceeded the height of the wall. They are furnished with small gates, which seem to have answered the same purpose with those in modern fortresses. Certain it is, that two of these already discovered, were used by the brave inhabitants of Pompeii in their sorties against the troops of Sylla.

"The walls are twelve feet broad: they are ornamented, both on the side towards the city and towards the country, with parapets, which probably served in time of war as a security to the soldiery, and in peace as a promenade for the inhabitants. The parapets are furnished with loop-holes pretty close to each other, and with scuppers to carry off the water:—in several places there are flights of steps leading up from the city.

"The walls are not uniform, in consequence of the injuries they have sustained at various periods; they are mostly built of masses of fine stone four feet broad by five long, and two in thickness, without lime, and yet well joined together, but so irregularly that the architecture is of the kind denominated *incertum*. If we are to believe, that these are restorations made in the last days of the city, about the time of the siege of Sylla, and the earthquake A. D. 63, then the upper part of this description of architecture and the lower will be found to be more regular. Among a great number of these stones there was a monogram formed of an H and an E: on another a resemblance to the Greek L. or cross formed of two Zs, similar to what we see upon paintings of ancient vases and in the monograms of medals. These probably were the characteristic marks of those who furnished the materials, while the Greek and Roman names, which are so frequently met with, may have been those of the workmen, who probably did not think they would have been handed down to so late posterity.

"The height of the walls of Pompeii may give some idea of the labours which their complete excavation requires, and which is now prosecuting with great vigour. A ditch has been excavated twelve feet broad. For the space of about eight toises the walls are completely uncovered, and persons may now walk upon the pavement of the ancient street leading from Pompeii

to Nola. The other parts still remain buried. The workmen are already 500 toises from the gate at which they set out, and have cleared nearly one third of the circumference of the city. Proceeding along the great street, they have uncovered the upper part of the portion of the Grand Theatre. The point of the wall to which it adjoins is not far from the Amphitheatre.

"The excavations around the walls of the city have not suspended those in other quarters. One of the most interesting discoveries was made on the 21st of November, 1812. During the preceding week, the workmen had been occupied in clearing the great street leading to the Temple of Isis, and which traverses the whole of the city in a straight line. They suddenly met with another street opening into the great street, and at the joining of the two streets discovered the capitals of several columns, which seemed to have composed the portico of a theatre. The excavations were then directed towards the house known by the name of *La Casa del General Championnet*, and two inscriptions scarcely legible were discovered, but appearing rather insignificant. When working about ten feet from the extremity of the street, where the rubbish consisted alternately of earth and ashes, and there appearing to be no probability of finding any interesting object, they were about to leave off, when they unexpectedly found a human skeleton and several bones, some medals of bronze and silver, and one of gold, and finally, a large heap of medals that were collected with great care. They were, for the most part, particularly those of bronze and silver, fused into each other, and it was difficult to distinguish the inscriptions on account of the *patina* with which they were covered. They were medals of Domitian and other Emperors, of the smallest size, very common, but well preserved; 316 in silver, and 42 in bronze. But what attracted most attention, was eight beautiful medals of gold newly struck, wrapt up in several folds of linen, which seemed to have been injured by humidity and the infection from the human bodies. However, the texture was so good that these stripes could hardly be torn. This may be considered as one of the greatest curiosities which Pompeii ever afforded.

"The skeleton just mentioned was found among the ashes about ten feet above the level of the street. This is a proof of the rapidity with which the city was overwhelmed, as it is probable that this individual was endeavouring to save himself by flight. It will also make it evident, that Pompeii was buried by one single, and not by repeated eruptions, as some writers are disposed to insinuate.

"On the same day that this skeleton was discovered near the theatre, several others were found in the streets. A mother flying with part of her family, consisting of

two young girls and an infant, the skeleton of which was still clinging to the breast of the mother: all hopes seem to have left them; trying still to breathe amid the burning ashes, and clinging to the walls of the portico, they appear to have sunk under the effects of fatigue and grief: the lava had buried them in the same grave, and their bones were mixed with each other as if they were embracing at the last moment of their existence. Three gold rings and ear-pendants adorned with pearls, found near them, bespoke their riches and rank in society; one of the rings was in the form of a serpent in many folds. On another ring, which from its size must have belonged to a young girl, a garnet was fixed, on which a thunderbolt was engraved. The ear-rings resembled those of the same age which are to be seen in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris; two of the pearls were in good preservation; the others have suffered considerably.

"A great quantity of marbles, adorned with forms of animals elegantly modelled, were found amassed at the foot of a part of the walls of the house where these skeletons were found, as if destined to ornament it. It seems to have been a house of the most elegant architecture, and decorated with excellent pictures, which for the sake of antiquarians have been permitted to remain for the present. One picture represented the figure of peace, upon a red ground, holding an olive branch in the right hand, and in the left a cornucopia: she is winged, and represented flying to

diffuse her blessings over the world: a light transparent habit covers her body from the girdle downwards: on the whole, this is one of the best specimens of the style of painting of the æra in which it was executed.

"Among the antique objects found in the inside of this house, a large bronze plate was found with a double bottom, which must have served to keep the vic-tuals hot. It resembled a similar utensil now in use, and which is occasionally filled with warm water: the difference between the ancient and modern utensil seems to be, that in the former the article to be kept hot was deposited between two thin vessels containing hot water.

"There were also a great number of glass vases found, from three to six inches deep, in the form of cups, and some drinking cups of singular appearance. They were adorned so as to represent various figures, of the different colours of silver, gold, opal, sapphire, and emeralds: time has given them a brilliancy which modern artists will in vain attempt to imitate. The glass which has been found at Pompeii is generally well wrought: the forms of the various utensils are different, but they are all regular and elegant: the bottles, cariffs, and other small vessels used in domestic affairs, are very round, and present no veins or flaws. They are mostly of coloured glass. Their utensils of white glass are by no means so beautiful as those of modern Europe."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVI. *To explain an Act of the Forty-first Year of his present Majesty, for declaring what Persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Whereas by an Act 41 Geo. iii. c. 52, intituled "An Act for declaring what Persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and also for carrying in effect part of the Fourth Article of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, by providing in what cases persons holding Offices or Places of Profit under the Crown of Ireland shall be incapable of being Members of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom," it is amongst other things enacted, that if any person being chosen a member of the House of Commons shall accept of any office of profit what-

ever immediately and directly from the crown of the said United Kingdom, or by the nomination or appointment, or by any other appointment, subject to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, Lord Justices, or other chief governor or governors of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, his seat shall thereupon become vacant, and a writ shall issue for a new election: and whereas it may frequently happen, that persons being members of the House of Commons, and holding or having holden offices of profit by the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, may remain or continue in, or may have been or may be nominated or appointed, or re-appointed by the successor or successors to the Lord Lieutenant, Governor, or by whom such persons were nominated, appointed, or approved, to hold, or to continue to hold the same office to which such persons were so appointed; and doubts may have arisen, or may arise,

whether in such case, the seat of such persons shall thereupon become vacant or not: for the obviating of all such doubts, be it declared and enacted, that if at any time any person being a member of the House of Commons, who shall have accepted of any office of profit whatever, on the nomination or appointment, or by any other appointment subject to the approbation of any Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, shall have remained or continued in, or shall remain or continue in, or shall have accepted or re-accepted, or shall accept or re-accept the same office, by the nomination or appointment, or by any appointment subject to the approbation of any successor or successors to the Lord Lieutenant, by whom such person was previously nominated, appointed, or approved, or re-appointed or continued, the seat of such person so remaining or continuing in, or accepting or re-accepting such office, from or under any such successor or successors, shall not thereupon become vacant.

Cap. XVII. *To enable his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the Militia of the City of London, out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous Prosecution of the War.*

Cap. XVIII. *For raising the Sum of Ten millions five hundred thousand Pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1814.*

Cap. XIX. *To enable his Majesty to accept the Services of the Local Militia, out of their Counties, under certain Restrictions, and until the 25th day of March, 1815.*

Cap. XX. *To explain and amend an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament for enabling his Majesty to accept the Services of a Proportion of the Militia out of the United Kingdom for the vigorous Prosecution of the War; and to extend the Provisions thereof to the Regiment of Miners of Cornwall and Devon.*

Cap. XXI. *For charging an equalizing Duty on Scotch Salt brought to England.*

An additional duty on salt brought from Scotland into England is imposed by this Act of 3s. per bushel; and in cases of contract the duty may be added.

Cap. XXII. *Continues the Watch and Ward Act till March 1, 1815.*

Cap. XXIII. *To amend an Act of the Fifty third Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.*

The commissioner to hold the court established by the said Act, and to exercise his office as occasion shall require in any part of England; but nevertheless such commissioner shall at all times have an office in some convenient

place, either in the cities of London or Westminster, or in the county of Middlesex. The oath previous to petition not required; but the petition to contain an offer to take the oath. The notices under the Act to be given in such form, or to such other effect as the said court shall direct. In case any advertisement to be inserted in any newspaper, shall contain more than fifty words, there shall be paid for the insertion thereof at the rate of six-pence for every ten words contained in such advertisement beyond the number of fifty words, over and above the sum of three shillings mentioned in the said Act, and no more.—The court empowered to order prisoners to be brought before it.—The court may order prisoners to be examined before justices in quarter sessions.—Notice to be given of examination before justices.—Gaolers may be examined by the court or quarter sessions, and sheriffs and gaolers are indemnified.—A provisional assignee may be appointed.

Cap. XXIV. *For further continuing, until the 25th of March, 1815, certain Bounties and Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain.*

Cap. XXV. *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army.*

Cap. XXVI. *For repealing the Duties on Madder, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. XXVII. *To correct the preceding.*

Cap. XXVIII. *For the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England.*

Whereas it may promote the beneficial purposes of an Act, passed in the 53d year of his Majesty's reign, intituled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, and thereby to render it unnecessary hereafter to make temporary laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, if such provisions should be made, by law, as are herein-after enacted, for the discharge of such persons confined for debt, as are herein-after mentioned, to the intent that the number of such persons shall be thereby so reduced. Gaolers are therefore required to make out lists of prisoners in their custody, and to deliver the same to justices of the peace.—Prisoners for debt on taking the oaths, &c. are to be discharged.—Justices may, on prisoners delivering in schedules, issue warrants to bring them to the quarter sessions.—They are to deliver schedules to the gaoler previous to the first notice.—Debtors proving that notices have been given, shall in open court deliver in certain schedules, and take an oath.—Estates and effects of debtors discharged, vested in the clerk of the peace, who is to assign the same to such creditors as the court shall direct, in trust.—Assignees to get in debtors' effects;

fects; and to make dividends.—Notice of making dividends to be given.—In case assignees or their heirs do not deliver over such estate or balance, to be arrested.—Creditors for annuities payable at any future time, to receive dividends as under a commission of bankruptcy.—Debtors falsely swearing shall suffer as for wilful perjury.—Debtors discharged not liable to be imprisoned for debts prior to the 6th day of Nov. 1813.—Act not to extend to attornies or servants embezzling money, except where they have been confined 10 years.—Nor to persons obtaining money or goods under false pretences or fictitious names, except where they have been confined 10 years.—Nor to prisoners remanded to prison under any Insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, &c.—Nor to persons charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation, &c. except where they have been confined 10 years.—Nor to persons removing effects of the value of 30l. liable to be distrained for rent, except where they have been confined 10 years.—Nor to persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors, except where they have been confined 10 years.—Nor to persons losing money at play, except where they have been confined 10 years.—A penalty of 40l. on gaolers not permitting prisoners to be spoken with, or entry in the books of the prison to be seen.—Act not to extend to debtors of the crown or such offenders,

unless the treasury consent.—Future estates of debtors discharged under this Act to be liable for their debts.—Persons having taken the benefit of an Insolvent Act within five years, not entitled to relief.—This Act does not repeal nor affect 53 Geo. III. c. 102.

Cap. XXIX. *For an additional Duty on Brandy of 2s. per Gallon.*

Cap. XXX. *To continue until the 25th day of March, 1815, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, several Laws relating to the Transportation of Felons and other Offenders, and to the authorizing the Removal of Offenders to temporary Places of Confinement in England and Scotland.*

Part of 19 Geo. III. c. 74, and of 24 Geo. III. c. 56, further continued; and part of 25 Geo. III. c. 46, further continued.

Cap. XXXI. *For regulating his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*

Cap. XXXII. *To amend the several Acts for preventing the illicit Distillation of Spirits in Ireland.*

Cap. XXXIII. *To continue till March 25, 1815, the Irish Act of the 27th Geo. III. for the better execution of the Law, and preservation of the Peace, as amended by the 36th of Geo. III.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two Fantasias for the Piano-forte, composed at the Age of Seven Years, by Pio Ciantichettini, surnamed Mozart Britannicus, and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 3s.

OF these Fantasias, considering them as the offspring of matured talent, we should not, perhaps, deem ourselves justified in speaking in very exalted terms; but, as the produce of infantile genius, must confess that they claim our distinguished praise. We never have seen any thing so good from so young a candidate for public favor, and very seldom indeed from a composer of twice his years.

Many of the ideas have a truly original air, and they are, in general, connected with a propriety and consistency which must astonish every admirer of good arrangement.

However difficult we find it to receive these Fantasias as the pure emanations of such premature abilities, unaided by some maturer powers, it would be invidious, and perhaps unjust, to insist

upon it; we will therefore submit to remain in wonder.

Sul Margine d'un Rio, a Duet for the Flute and Piano-forte, as performed by Mr. Ashe and the Author. Composed and dedicated to his Friend Mr. Minasi, by F. Lanza. 5s.

"Sul Margine d'un Rio," as here given by Mr. Lanza, forms an excellent duett. The two instruments are made to play to, to humour, and to reply to, each other, with every advantage. To piano-forte and flute practitioners in general, especially those who wish an habitual acquaintance with the elegancies and niceties of expression, and are wise enough to court the necessity of an exactitude in time, we recommend this piece both as gratifying and improving.

Six Fugues, with Introductions for the Organ or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated by permission to Dr. Crotch, by his pupil J. J. Jones, Organist of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Ann's, Blackfriars. 10s. 6d.

These Fugues were published by subscription; and we are glad to see among its

its professional patrons such names as those of Dr. Busby, the late Dr. Burney, Dr. Calcott, Dr. Hague, and Sir William Parsons. Mr. Jones's subjects are generally very good, and, in some instances, worked with considerable skill. The initiatory movements are well contrived in their internal construction, and the general ingenuity and science of the work give the composer a respectable station among composers for the organ.

The favorite Air of "My Lodging is on the cold Ground," arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on one Piano-forte, by M. P. Corri. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Corri, whose abilities in the lighter species of composition are well known, has formed of this air a very agreeable and improving duett. The parts are disposed with judgment, and the general effect is such as must gratify the lovers of well-ordered combination. We ought not to omit, that the adscititious portions of the harmony lie well for the hand, and afford that introductory exercise so beneficial to the juvenile practitioner.

The Nightingale, a favorite Military Rondo, arranged for the Piano-forte, by J. Marsh, Esq. 1s.

This piece, to which Mr. Marsh has applied an accompaniment for the octave flute, or flageolet, is not of a very martial description; neither is it, legitimately speaking, a rondo. To be militant, it should be more ardent; and to assume the appellation of a rondo, should consist of strains severally returning into that of the *theme*. However, though deficient in these particulars, it is not without claims to our praise; especially in the requisites of fancy, and in natural relation of ideas.

Salop Troop and Foley Reel. Composed, and dedicated to Lord Viscount Kirkwall, by J. Parry, M.D.B.

Mr. Parry presents this composition to the public, in the full costume of its original score. The piece, we are told, has been performed by the Royal Denbigh band, at Mrs. Thelluson's Grand Masquerade: and, if the composer's delicacy would have permitted him to add, "with much applause," we should have given full credit to his veracity. It certainly is a production ranking much above mediocrity; and, in the points both of imagination and harmonical adjustment, claims our honourable report.

Lochgyle, a Glee, for Three Voices, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 2s. 6d.

This Glee, the words of which are by

the celebrated author of the "Pleasures of Hope," possesses many passages which, if not original, are tastefully selected, and judiciously arranged. The whole is characterized by a strict and just attention to the particular as well as the general sense of the lines; while the disposition of the parts, demonstrates the ingenious and sound harmonist.

"Lieber Augustine," with New Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. Norbert Weisner. 2s.

These variations, nine in number, are fancifully varied, and progressive in difficulty of execution. If not of the first order of merit, they are at least respectable, and may be said to add to the stock of our superior compositions.

Air from the Opera of Castor and Pollux, composed by Winter, with Variations for the Piano-forte by Gelineh. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Gelineh has founded upon this interesting air of Winter, a pleasing and improving exercise for the piano-forte. We have perused with considerable pleasure, the whole of Mr. G.'s embellishing additions; but no part of them has struck our fancy more than the very ingenious Coda.

"England and her brave Allies," a patriot Song, sung by Mr. Pyne, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and composed in honor of the happy restoration of Europe and the downfall of tyranny, (in the Year 1814,) and most humbly dedicated to H. R. H. the Prince Regent of England, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

The melody applied to these words (which, by the way, are very good) is easy, bold, and characteristic. The passages, though not remarkable for their originality, are natural and connected, and the aggregate effect says much for Mr. Parry's taste and judgment.

"A Man ran away with the Monument," a comic Extravaganza, sung by Mr. Grimaldi, with unbounded applause, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomimic Entertainment of London, or Harlequin and Time. Written by C. Dibdin, Jun. composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing trifle. The humour, though low, is strong, and the melody must have materially served to promote the peculiar kind of gratification intended to be produced to the gods and goddesses of Sadler's Wells.

"To-Morrow," a Song, composed, and dedicated to the Hon. A. M. Anson, by F. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has produced, in the instance before us, a specimen of elegant fancy and matured judgment, that alone

alone would rank him with the first vocal composers of the present day. The expression given to the words is equal to the taste with which the whole melody

is marked, and exhibits the abilities and science of this distinguished musician in the most flattering light.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician in Westminster; from May 20 to June 20, 1814.

R UBEOLÆ	10	Gastrodynia ..	4
Pertussis	3	Enterodynia	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris	2	Colica	2
Urticaria	1	Dyspepsia	3
Catarrhus	6	Pyrosis	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	Hernia	1
Tussis et Dyspnœa	19	Diarrhœa	4
Plenrodyne	4	Hæmorrhagia	2
Lumbago	2	Dysure	1
Rheumatismus Acutus	3	Ascites	1
Chronicus	5	Anasarca	3
Cephalalgia	4	Hydrothorax	1
Vertigo	2	Angina Pectoris	1
Paralysis	1	Herpes	2
Delirium Ebriosum	1	Porrigo	1
Asthenia	7	Psora	6

The utility of exciting full vomiting in whooping-cough was strikingly manifested in one of the cases in this list. A child aged four years, suffering much from the complaint, in the absence of its mother, seized a phial of medicine, and drank down about as much as it should have taken in six doses. Nausea and reaching presently succeeded, and the parent on her return, not immediately perceiving what had happened, but observing the distressed condition of the child, hastened to assist what she thought an effort of nature, and administered an emetic powder which the child had been directed to take at certain intervals. The combined operation of the medicines was excessive, but not fatal, and great benefit was ultimately derived. Thus by heedless temerity, or mere accident, an object is sometimes attained, which has resisted the well-directed efforts of prudence and the most skilful combinations of art. Chance has led to the discovery of some of our most valuable medicines, and accident to their successful application. Alpinus, in his learned book *de Medicina Ægyptiorum*, tells us that we are indebted to the brute species for our acquaintance with several of our remedies, for many animals seem to possess the power of curing the diseases to which they are subject. According to him the Hippopotamus might have suggested the art of bleeding; for he states that, when that animal is gross and oppressed with over-stuffing, it searches out a sharp-pointed reed which grows on the banks of the river it frequents, and plunges it deep in the foot, and, after the wound has bled freely, plasters it up with mud. To the ibis he thinks we may trace the origin of glysters—"Quod ipsam sæpius sibi alvum exonerasse rostri aduncitate aqua per anum intro-missa sæpe sit observatum." Whether this be true or not there is no doubt that the present refined state of the medical art has been arrived at by slow gradations, and from very dark and obscure beginnings. The philosophic mind disdains no fact however simple, and profits by observations derived from the humblest sources. Science, in fact, is built upon discoveries which the most simple individuals may make, unconscious of the benefit which they are instrumental in conferring on mankind.

Craven-street, June 23, 1814.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE annual report of the director of the American mint, on the subject of the assays of foreign coins, contains a statement of assays of gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, from which it appears:—

1. That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal are all uniformly of the same quality, and exactly equal to that of the gold coin of the United States, and therefore their intrinsic value is at the rate of 100 cents. for 27 grains, or 88 8-9ths cents per penny-weight.

2. That the gold coins of France, especially those issued since the year 1806, inclusive, are also of an uniform quality; their intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents. for 27 351-691ths grains, or 87 25-100ths cents. per dwt.

S. That

3. That the gold coins of Spain are somewhat variable in their quality; their average intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents. for 28 738-1331ths grains, or 84 3-100ths cents. per dwt.

4. That the intrinsic value of the French Crown, supposing its weight 18 dwt. 17 grains, is 110 cents. and 7527-694980 parts of a cent.

6. That the intrinsic value of the Spanish Dollar, exclusive of those issued prior to the year 1806, supposing it of the full weight of 17 dwt. 7 grains, is 100 cents. and 25936-69498 parts of a cent.

We collect from Mr. Mawe's late "Treatise on Diamonds," that the *Diamond mines* of India have long been declining; several of them are now abandoned, and scarcely any of the rest contribute at present to the supply of the European markets. Borneo furnishes a few bolsas, but these, to judge from such samples as Mr. Mawe had seen, contain a larger proportion of coloured and bad stones than those from Brazil. In fact it may be said that the European demand is now almost wholly dependant on the supplies from this latter country. The best Diamond ground at present known in the world is that of Serro do Frio, in Brazil; and this most assuredly has passed its zenith. The quantity of ground remaining to be explored is perfectly well known, and the average annual produce may be estimated from that portion which has already been exhausted.

An official account of the number of Promissory Notes stamped in England, in twelve months, from the 10th October 1812, to the 10th October 1813.

	Rate of Duty.			No. of Notes.
	£.	s.	d.	
Not exceeding 1l. 1s.	0	0	4	3,668,789
Exceeding 1l. 1s. and not exceeding 2l. 2s.	0	0	8	87,117
Exceeding 2l. 2s. and not exceeding 5l. 5s.	0	1	0	861,891
Exceeding 5l. 5s. and not exceeding 20l.	0	1	6	321,215
Exceeding 20l. and not exceeding 30l.	0	3	0	1,814
Exceeding 30l. and not exceeding 50l.	0	4	6	331
Exceeding 50l. and not exceeding 100l.	0	7	6	556

An official account of the number of Country Banks in England and Wales for which licences to issue Promissory Notes were taken out in 1813.

COUNTIES.	No. of Banks.	COUNTIES.	No. of Banks.	COUNTIES.	No. of Banks.
Bedfordshire	5	Glamorganshire	11	Nottinghamshire	12
Berkshire	16	Gloucestershire	35	Oxfordshire	15
Brecknockshire	3	Hampshire	30	Pembrokeshire	5
Buckinghamshire	7	Herefordshire	7	Radnorshire	—
Cambridgeshire	8	Hertfordshire	10	Rutlandshire	3
Cardiganshire	2	Huntingdonshire	5	Shropshire	22
Carmarthenshire	6	Isle of Anglesea	—	Somersetshire	42
Carnarvonshire	—	Kent	35	Staffordshire	23
Cheshire	6	Lancashire	2	Suffolk	15
Cornwall	20	Leicestershire	9	Surrey	11
Cumberland	7	Lincolnshire	20	Sussex	20
Denbighshire	4	Merionethshire	1	Warwickshire	24
Derbyshire	9	Middlesex	2	Westmoreland	3
Devonshire	49	Monmouthshire	4	Wiltshire	22
Dorsetshire	12	Montgomeryshire	7	Worcestershire	14
Durham	10	Norfolk	15	Yorkshire	64
Essex	15	Northamptonshire	12		
Flintshire	3	Northumberland	7	Total	689

N.B.—In 1810 they were 649; in 1811, 625; and in 1812, 643. For a Banker's Map, see the Banker's Almanac for 1814.

Prices of Merchandize, June 24.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary	3	6	0	to	3	13	0	per cwt.
—, — fine	4	11	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.

Demerara

	£.	s.	d.	—	£.	s.	d.	
Cotton, Demerara	0	2	2	—	0	2	3	ditto.
Flax, Riga	88	0	0	—	90	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	12	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	6	12	0	—	10	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	15	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	105	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	8	0	—	2	11	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	9	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	4	0	—	4	6	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	18	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
—, East India	4	4	0	to	5	10	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	18	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	per lb.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
Spices, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	1	2	—	0	1	4	ditto.
—, —, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	4	8	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	2	—	0	6	8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

It concerns us to find that the domestic trade of the country was never in a worse condition than at this time; arising from the low price of all agricultural produce, which deprives the country of the means and the spirit of making its usual purchases in the towns, and perhaps from the diminution of the war-contracts of the government.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 150l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 235l. per share.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 45l.—The Globe 112l.—And the Imperial 49l.

The 3 per cent. red. on the 25th were 68½; 4 per cent. 84½; new omnium 3½ pr.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 21st of May and the 21st of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 118.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ADKINS J. Warkworth, Northampton, tanner. (Tims, Banbury)
 Adamson J. Wavertree, Lancaster, miller. (Whiteley, Liverpool)
 Avenell W. Portsea, watchmaker. (Poulton)
 Archer J. W. Barking, Essex, linen draper. (Rowland and Robinson)
 Bridges J. Bristol, brush maker. (Langley)
 Barrett J. Plymouth Dock, victualler. (Buzon)
 Borman J. Tunbridge, Kent, upholsterer. (Carter, London)
 Barber G. S. Broad street, Ratcliffe, grocer. (Parther and Turner)
 Blatchford R. J. jun. Lombard street, laceman. (Smith)
 Bull R. Norwich, miller. (Steward and Skipper)
 Blaylock T. Carlisle, merchant. (Birkett)
 Barnes R. Uxolter, carrier. (Anstice and Wright, London)
 Burridge W. and co. Portsmouth, bankers. (Allison and co. London)
 Barchard E. Fenchurch street chambers, ship and insurance broker. (Thwain and co.)
 Cole J. jun. Barb, music and musical instrument seller. (Phyck)
 Cooper J. Cambridge, merchant. (Randall)
 Coldham W. Great Wild street, Lincoln's-inn Fields. Vincent
 Cohen M. Mint street, Southwark, ironmonger. (Isaacs)
 Charneck B. and Wright J. Houghton, Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Blackhurst)
 Cable W. Brompton, Kent, butcher. (Simmons, Rochester)
 Coe W. Cannon street, cork cutter. (Wright)
 Daniels J. D. Carnaby Market, victualler. (Chapman and Stevens)
 Davis J. Providence buildings, New Kent road, carpenter. Clutton and Carter
 Downing G. W. Tower street, wine merchant. (Druce)

Edwards T. and Branthwaite R. Pill-Gwenly, Monmouth coal merchants. (Frithers and Phillips, Monmouth)
 Emery G. Oak Hill, Somerset, maltster. (Fisher, London)
 Edwards, J. Clare street, Clare market, silversmith. (Manning)
 Evans D. Watling street, Salop, innkeeper. (Prasland and Proctor, London)
 Franchling W. Bath, chymist. (Phyck)
 Fowden T. B. Birmingham, liquor merchant. (Peroton)
 Frye J. Standon, Hertford, stationer. (Marriott and Blamire)
 Ford J. Liverpool, house builder. (Whitley)
 Friedhoff H. Upper shadwell, tobacconist. (Rowland and Robinson, London)
 Fowler J. Birch Lane, broker. (Lane)
 Gibbs J. Stilton, victualler and cheesemonger. (Cole)
 Green H. Great Weldon, Northampton. (Greaves, Leicester)
 Goodwyn H. Oxford, cordwainer. (Taunton)
 Grannell J. D. Cock lane, Smith's id, plaster of Paris manufacturer. (Mangnall)
 Gill R. Old Malton, York, corn dealer. (Smithson and Son)
 Handley A. Sheffield, merchant. (Wilson, London)
 Higgins J. Brewer street, Golden square, upholsterer. (Popkin)
 Hands G. Tottenham court road, victualler. (Cuppige)
 Hayward J. Woodbridge, waiter. (Parther and Turner)
 Hardaker W. Middle Shillington, Yorksh. shopkeeper. (Alexander, Halifax)
 Hellyer R. Tottenham court road, baker. (Davison, London)
 Harvey J. W. Hadleigh, Essex, banker. (Allison and co. London)
 Hagger T. Watling street, Chesham, butcher. (Chapman and Stevens)
 Hesley J. Portugal street, Lincoln's inn fields, victualler. (Whitton)
 Handcock T. Faversham, shopkeeper. (Jennings and Collier)
 Hilton R. Wigas, Lancaster, linen draper. (Tarrant and co.)

Haycock J. Wells, Norfolk, merchant. (Withers
Isaac I. Hopfeler, Plymouth (Bacon
Jones D. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Pro-
thero and Phillips
James J. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (Evans
Janaway J. Parliament Street, draper. (Wiltshire and
Bolton
Jones M. London road, St. George's fields, upholster.
Stevenson
Jones W. Rowenham Wharf, Bristol, coal merchant. (Me-
redith, London
Jones E. Appletree yard, St. James's, whole-sale linen dra-
per. (Evitt and Nixon
Knowles M. Bolton, manufacturer. (Boarman
Knowles A. Eltham place, Kent Street, ink manufacturer.
Vinner
Kent A. Old Newton, Suffolk, miller and corn merchant.
Ransom
Kemp R. Bury St. Edmunds, leather cutter. (Wayman
Knight W. Bagshot, miller. (Williams, London
Lande J. Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Hartley
Lancfield T. Midsford, grocer. (Barber, London
Ludlow H. Plymouth Dock, hatter. (Bacon
Lofthouse J. Durham, chemist. (Seymour, Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Lyon and Co. Great St. Helen's, merchants. (Yaterfon
Layton T. Canterbury, draper. (Swain and Co. London
Lewis A. and Co. St. James's Street, Westminster, tavern
and coffee house keepers. (Oakley and Birch
Martin J. Piccadilly, watchmaker. (Raubel
Massey M. Cheltenham, cabinet maker. (Frien
Messenger J. Loughborough, Leicester, victualler. (Bond
Marshall S. Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Harrop
Manning J. Lodeiswell, Devonshire, butcher. (Brooking,
Dartmouth
Mackay C. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Atherton
Matthews S. Ratcliffe highway, draper. (Wiltshire and
Bolton
Miller J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hamer
Malcolm A. K. Holywell Street, Shoreditch, carpenter.
(Gray
Nock T. Birmingham, factor. (Bedford
Northage W. Gainsburgh, grocer. (Barnard and Co.
Offer J. Truro, Cornwall, grocer. (Hyne, Plymouth
Pratt J. Banbury, innholder. (Guiley
Pritchard J. Stratford-upon-Avon, apothecary. (Hunt
and Hobbes
Partridge S. Cardiff, Glamorgan, ironmonger. Cooke,
Bristol

Pickworth J. Jun. Billingsborough, Lincoln, butcher.
(Worth
Payne H. E. Upper Street, Ilkington, paper hanger. (King
Probert S. Leamington-priors, stable keeper. (Wortham,
London
Pickersgill W. George Street, Foster lane, glover. (Gray
Penfold J. Goring, Sussex, farmer. (Palmer, London
Ramsden J. Golear, Yorks. woollen draper. (Hall, Har-
lifax
Roberts P. Hereford, wine and brandy merchant. (Bird
and Co.
Robinson T. Union place, Blackheath, mealman. (Bir-
kett
Shaw W. and Co. Septon, York, clothiers. (Battie, Hud-
dersfield
Sutton J. and Bartlett J. High Street, Bloomsbury, shoe-
makers. (Mayhew and Price
Sinkins J. Hanway Street, woollen draper. (Donallan
and Bowden
Smee J. New Grave lane, Shadwell, brewer. (Recks,
London
Sutcliffe W. Hackney road, baker. (Veal
Trent S. Yeovil, Somerset, miller. (White
Tanner R. Birmingham, upholsterer. (Bird
Tatham W. Liverpool, broker. (Chester, London
Townsend R. Liverpool, merchant. (Kosson
Taylor W. New Malton, York, linen draper. (Reardon
and Co. London
Tesson B. Bennett Street, St. James's, victualler. (Cisto
Tudball W. Taunton, Somerset, grocer. (Sheppard and
Co. London
Upton W. Croydon, timber merchant. (Drew and Sons
Vernon M. Chipstead, Surrey, farmer. (Penfold, Croydon
Von Heings, Camomile Street, merchant. (Holt and Co.
Ward J. Sculcoates, York, merchant. (Dickinson and
Thompson
Willis J. Rood lane, broker. (Loxley and Son
White J. Hoxton, merchant. (Reynolds, London
Williams M. North Shields, ship owner. (Cockerill
Warder T. Alderton, horse dealer. (Taylor, London
Williams J. Tooley Street, Southwark, pia der. (Hackett
Windanley J. Binder lane, merchant. (Parton
Walters J. Stredham, Hertford, farmer. (Palmer, Rich-
manworth
Wade J. Burntwood, Staffordshire, tanner. (Antice and
Wright, London
West G. Sculcoates, coal merchant. (Roffier and Co.,
London

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott P. D. Powis place, Great Os-
mond Street
Aulton J. Tower Street
Attwell R. Toddington, Bedfordshire
Allen W. Radipole, Dorsetshire
Aglia A. Broad Street
Austin J. Lamb's Conduit Street
Atkinson J. Dorset Street, Salisbury
Square
Bolton H. North Shields
Baillie G. and Jaffray J. Finsbury
place
Blease J. Liverpool
Birtle R. Birmingham
Bilson W. Ampthill, Bedfordshire
Blundell M. R. and S. Holborn
Bates W. K. Minorities
Bowling J. J. New Bond Street
Burbridge W. Cannon Street
Bennett S. Bath
Braham D. Holborn
Brown W. Little Maddock Street
Bowen F. Great College Street, West-
minster
Blackburn J. Lancaster
Beaumont and Co. Southampton place
Brook J. Leeds
Butler C. Old Jewry
Broughton M. Bishopgate Street
Curtis E. Bristol
Cox R. Deptford, Kent
Cozens J. Ramsgate
Clark J. London
Campion J. St. Paul's church yard
Curbin R. Wood Street
Cooper R. and Co. Cheap Side
Clead J. Weymouth
Clive T. and Co. Tokenhouse yard
Carkeo N. Skinner Street, Snow Hill
Clark J. Leicester Square
Chorley L. Liverpool
Cornwell T. Rochester
Cole W. H. St. Andrew's Hill
Coward T. Bath
Coppistone W. Exeter
Colman R. Strand
Dyer J. Giltwell Street
Deaton R. Waltham Holy Cross, Essex
Davies T. Round Court, St. Martin's-
le-grand
Davey M. Jun. Cheshunt
Drons J. Ealing
Downey T. Wapping Street
Eames W. Little Moorfields
Eccles W. King's Lynn, Norfolk
Edwards J. Waltham Holy Cross
Fitch J. King Street, Golden Square
Farburn J. Union Street, Southwark
Franks J. St. Mary, Lambeth
Taiton A. Greenwich

Green W. Chapel Street, Grosvenor
Square
Gerard J. G. Basinghall Street
Griffiths D. Canterbury
Gray E. and Lever T. Newgate Street
Green J. Huddersfield
Godden W. Cranbourne Street
Griffiths D. Aberystwith
Hawkins J. Radipole
Harmah J. Chatham
Haynes M. Queenhithe
Hallen W. and Weil J. Clerkenwell
green
Humble J. Felling, Durham
Harrison W. and W. York
Hall J. South Moreton, Berks.
Harris T. and Price J. Bristol
Hunt J. Hackney
Hyde D. Waltham Abbey
Hurley W. Bolton-le-mours
Hall H. Lewes
Hallidon T. Baildon, Yorkshire
Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire
Hanslip W. Stradbroke, Suffolk
Hall J. Basinghall Street
Hobb J. Whalebone Court, Lothbury
Hore C. Cheap Side
Henderson J. and G. Milson, Milk
Street
Ingelthorpe N. Portman Mews
Jenking J. Cow Court, Rotherhithe
Jackson Y. Argyle Street
King J. Blandford Forum, Dorset
King S. Gosport
Kelly J. J. and Co. Strand
Kerr G. Crooked Lane
Lowndes T. Jun. and Bateman R. Li-
verpool
Long J. I. Minorities
Lawrence S. Stepney Green
Lawrence J. Stain Ground, Hunting-
don
Laing J. and Rattray T. East India
chambers
Lifer J. G. and Co. Rotherhithe
Mumford C. Stroud, Kent
Matters W. Broomfield
Malcom N. Watling Street
Medhurst J. Gillingham
Millward C. S. Bromley
McLeod J. C. Huntley Hotel, Leicester
Square
Munford W. Daventry
McNair A. Abchurch Street
McMater J. Red Lion Street, Clerken-
well
Mettram J. Old Bailey
Norman J. Holloway
Oliver W. and Townsend G. St. Lon-
don

Pickering R. and Co. Leeds
Payne T. and Holt J. Wood Street
Pontifex C. D. Holborn
Price R. and Cross W. Bristol
Parry J. Quality Court, Chancery Lane
Parker T. Kent Road, Southwark
Palmer T. Wood Street, Cheap Side
Poole T. and Gray T. Whitechapel
Price J. Tottenham-court road
Read J. Rood Lane
Russell J. Norris Street, Haymarket
Rogers S. Rotherhithe
Rust T. Marchmont Street
Robinson S. S. and Co. Change Alley
Richardson W. J. Nicholas Lane
Sexton J. and Co. Huddersfield
Stewart J. Ayidham, Norfolk
Schaar C. Prince's Street
Say C. Newington-butt
Stevens J. and Co. New Sarum
Smith H. Tenthill Street, Westminster
Shuttleworth H. Ludgate Hill
Strong W. Bath
Savage R. Lower Street, Ilkington
Shewin C. Thre-doodle Street
Stevens C. Long Acre
Swainson L. Nag's-head Court
Stones T. and Wells T. Old Broad
Street
Sharp C. Foulry
Swan J. and Co. Wapping Wall
Southey R. T. Fish Street Hill
Stewart C. Rotherhithe
Stockley T. Knisworth, Herts.
Spurrier J. Enfield Highway
Smithies J. Sewardstone Mills
Scougall G. Blackheath, and Schirs
J. F. St. Petersburg
Stewart J. and Dinham J. M. Kenning-
ton
Seddon G. Aldersgate Street
Turner J. Cranbourne Passage
Tuck E. Edmonton
Toft T. Great Portland Street
Tuke J. B. Kingdon upon-Wulf
Thompson J. and Co. Liverpool
Terney D. and Co. Commercial Road
Upcott S. Tottenham Court Road
Wood C. Dymock, Gloucester
Walker W. Watling Street
Welton J. Norwood, Surrey
Wightman J. George Street, Fins-
bury
Whitebrook W. Crutched Friars
Wright R. Warcham
Wenon J. Globe Road, Mile End
Warwick W. Red Lion Street, Cler-
kenwell
Warner J. and Co. Greenwich
White J. Bartholomew Coffee House

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

DR. BERZELIUS, of Stockholm, states that the blood of man perfectly resembles in composition that of the ox, but the coagulum of human blood is more easily decomposed by water, and the fibrin thus obtained is more transparent. When dried it amounts to no more than 0.75 from 1000 parts. Human fibrin has the same chemical properties with that of the ox, but is more readily incinerated; the white ash consists of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, a little carbonate of lime and soda.

The colouring matter of human blood is also chemically the same with that of ox blood, but is much more easily reducible by fire to the same yellow ash, which seems to show that it contains less azote or ammonium. A hundred parts of dried colouring matter of human blood gave 15 parts of ash, of which 3 parts dissolved in water, and were alkaline, and when saturated with acetic acid, and mixed with muriate of barytes, it left a copious precipitate of phosphate of barytes, soluble in an excess of muriatic acid. I found in this acetic solution no trace either of muriatic acid or of potash. It appears, therefore, that soda and phosphoric acid, as well as the earthy phosphates, are products of the combustion. As to the portion of the ash of colouring matter, which was insoluble in water, it consisted of the same substances in nature and in proportion, as that of the ash of the colouring matter of ox blood.

The serum of human blood is composed, according to his experiments, of

Water	905.0
Albumen	80.0
Substances soluble in alcohol, viz.	
Muriate of potash and soda	6
Lactate of soda, united with animal matter	4
Substances soluble only in water, viz.	
Soda, phosphate of soda, and a little animal matter	4.1
<hr/>	
	999.1

Human albumen is more easily incinerated than that of the ox, and contains more soda and phosphate of soda. A hundred parts of the dried albumen give twelve parts of calcined ash.

The muriates found in human blood are triple the quantity of those in ox blood, owing doubtless to the salt consumed by man in his food. Human blood also contains a larger proportion of muriate of potash.

On the whole the great agreement in the composition of human and of ox blood is remarkable, and explains to us the possibility of the phenomena observed in the experiments in transfusion.

The French chemists propose calling *iode gas*, from *iodos*, *violaceous*; or *violaceous gas*. Its properties are singular; combined with hydrogen, with phosphorus, and with oxymuriate of silver, it forms a peculiar acid; it is a simple or uncombined gas, at a suitable temperature a permanently elastic fluid, but heavier than any known gas, 100 cubic inches weighing 95.5 grains; it is a non-conductor of electricity, experiences no change exposed to the action of the Voltaic battery with charcoal, is not inflammable, and does not support combustion. As a simple substance it has many analogies with oxygen, chlorine, and the alkalis: like oxygen, it rapidly unites with the metals; mercury, tin, lead, zinc, and iron, are converted by it, in a moderate temperature, into salts of orange, yellow, and brown tints, which are soluble in spirits, ether, and water, and form beautiful pigments, and most probably may be equally serviceable in the dye-house. Exposed to a moderate cold it condenses into solid plumbago-coloured crystals. Combined with hydrogen, it forms what the French call hydroionic gas. Like the alkalis, it unites with oxygen, from which it can be expelled by heat. The existence of this substance confirms the opinion that acidity and alkaliescence do not depend on any specific principle, but on certain modifications of matter.

DR. CRICHTON conceives that there is a continual waste of vitality during life, and therefore that a regular supply is necessary. He thinks that this vitality is furnished by the food, and believes that the food contains particles endowed with vitality, and that this vitality is neither destroyed by the destruction of the organic texture, nor by the heat to which the food is exposed. He made decoctions of camomile, feverfew, nutgalls, &c. in distilled water, put the decoctions into glass jars inverted over distilled mercury, and introduced into them oxygen gas obtained from black oxide of manganese. Numerous conservas made their appearance in these decoctions, and considerable portions of the gas were absorbed. From these experiments he concludes that there are two kinds of particles of matter, namely, organic particles and inorganic particles; and that the vitality of the first is not destroyed by boiling water. In general he

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT:

SWEDISH and the few yellow Scotch turnips which are sown have been well got in. The common turnip culture proceeding with activity. The potatoe crop luxuriant and forward, and, contrary to former opinion, an equal breadth with last year planted. Grass very light upon poor lands; on superior soils heavy, and improving under the present rains. Very little yet cut, and that chiefly in the vicinity of the metropolis. Tares, rape, &c. a most luxuriant crop, and clover very good. The spring corn looks well, and as yet healthy; but the long continuance of the easterly winds, the alternations since, and want of the solar heat, have retarded the progress towards maturity, and, as far as at present can be judged, the harvest must be late; and should the cool weather continue there must be considerable defect both in the quantity and quality of the grain. The process of flowering has not yet commenced on the wheats, even of the best soils. A very heavy interest depends on the success of that process. The pea crop wears a very indifferent appearance from its extreme backwardness. Of hops no particular report. The fruit received an early blight, as in last year, and it is to be feared that succession of warm suns, so absolutely necessary to its recovery, will not come in time. The quantity of spring wheat sown this season unusually small, but the breadth of the wheat crop in general upon the most extensive scale; and if productive its quantity will in all probability considerably overtop the annual consumption of this country, from which, and other considerations, the exportation bill is wise and judicious. In wool no alteration.

Cattle markets universally heavy, and the dealers fully aware of a still farther and considerable decline. Milch cows fetch a fair price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton 6s. to 7s.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb ditto.—Pork ditto.—Bacon 8s.—Irish ditto 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Skins 50s.—Fat 5s. 4d.—Potatoes 4l. to 7l.—Oil-cake 16l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 73s.—Barley 25s. to 36s.—Oats 14s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 4l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

Middlesex, June 20, 1814.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1814, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 29.82. June 18. Wind NW.
Lowest 29.26. May 24. — N.W.

Thermometer.

Highest 77°. June 14. Wind S.W.
Lowest 36°. May 23. — N.W.

Greatest variation in } 3-tenths } This trifling
24 hours, } of an inch. } variation has
occurred several times in the month.

Greatest variation in } 19°. } This great variation
24 hours, } occurred between the
13th and 14th days of
June, on the former
the hottest part of the
day was only 38°,
whereas at the same
hour on the 14th the
thermometer stood at
77°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5½ inches in depth.

The temperature for the month has been low; the average being not greater than 52°. But once has the mercury stood as high as summer heat, and on that day, viz. the 14th, the heat for several hours seemed almost suffocating; the day was remarkably gloomy, and in the course of the following night there was a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with much rain. The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.585. There have been 11 brilliant days, and 9 on which there has been rain; of the remainder 7 may be reckoned fair and 4 cloudy. The wind has again blown chiefly from the east, the weather has been extremely cold for the season.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Including official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BENEATH we introduce the articles of that treaty which will henceforth be known in history under the name of the TREATY OF PARIS. It is sufficient to recommend it to our approbation, that it puts an end to the senseless slaughter of our species, and restores the nations of Europe to those relations of amity *which ought never to have been disturbed*. People who have for twenty-four years been deluded by the artifices of weak or wicked politicians, may perhaps console themselves for the enormous sacrifices of Britain, in the terms of this treaty; but, for our parts, as we do not measure advantages by mere names, so we do not think that the acquisition even of all the colonies in the world could compensate for the expences of the late war; while in a moral sense they are not worth the blood of the meanest man that has been shed in attaining them. It ought always to be remembered, that the advantages of wars are problematical and illusory; while their cost, their mischiefs, and their miseries, are certain and inevitable. It is true that war may, *sometimes*, be unavoidable, but, as we judge only on the evidence of authentic documents, and on the simple lights afforded by truth and reason, we confess we are unable to discover any such necessity for those wars which, in our times, have produced such frightful effects.

Most sincerely do we rejoice in the return of Peace, because War never did, nor ever can, produce any beneficial or rational results; yet, in the actual state of affairs, those rejoicings in which we lately took part have been greatly qualified on seeing that vile debasement of religion, reason, and humanity—THE SLAVE TRADE, recognized and legitimized, for the first time, as part of the public law of Europe, in a solemn treaty between those two powers which, above all others, ought to have united in supporting the cause of civilization and justice, and in extirpating so execrable a traffic—by hearing of the re-establishment of THE DETESTABLE INQUISITION in Spain, and of the overthrow of all those securities of liberty which the PATRIOTIC CORTES had so nobly established—by witnessing the measures pursued against NORWAY, and the continuance of the war against AMERICA—by observing the overbearing

policy pursued towards the kings of SAXONY and DENMARK, and the persevering determination to extinguish POLAND from the map of Europe—and by discovering that the FREE CONSTITUTION of France, which promised so much benefit to her king and people, and under which the counter-revolution was effected, has been injudiciously subverted, and the sacred name of constitution applied to arrangements which serve only to give colour to unlimited and arbitrary power!

If such acts are the means of disturbing the unanimity of mankind at an auspicious moment—if they excite the abhorrence of all thinking men at a time when general satisfaction was desired—and if they prove the cause of a revival of those controversies which it would have been so easy, so advantageous, and so wise, to have buried in eternal oblivion—who is it that merits censure?

TREATY OF PEACE.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Allies, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and of Navarre, on the other part, animated by an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace, founded upon a just repartition of force between its states, and containing in its stipulations the pledge of its durability; and his Britannic Majesty, together with his Allies, being unwilling to require of France, now that, replaced under the paternal government of her Kings, she offers the assurance of security and stability to Europe, the conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her former government; their said Majesties have named plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign a treaty of peace and amity; namely,

Article I.—There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between his Britannic Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects respectively.

The high contracting parties shall devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but, inasmuch as depends upon them, between all the states of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary for their tranquillity.

Art.

Art. II.—The kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792. It shall further receive the increase of territory, comprised within the line established by the following article:

Art. III.—On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontiers shall be re-established, as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792, extending from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieuport, to the Mediterranean, between Cagnes and Nice, with the following modifications:

1. In the department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay, shall belong to France; where the line of demarkation comes in contact with the Canton of Dour, it shall pass between that canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, and likewise further on it shall pass between the Canton of Merbes-le-Chateau and those of Binck and Thuin.

2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Walcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Gedinne, shall belong to France; where the demarkation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, at the point where it diverges from the old line of frontier, shall be formed by a line, to be drawn from Perle to Fremersdorf, and by the limit which separates the canton of Tholey from the remaining cantons of the said department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of La Sarre, the cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall continue to belong to France, as likewise the portion of the canton of Lebach which is situated to the south of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhesen, Hilsbach, and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, in the neighbourhood of Querselle, (which place belongs to France, the line which separates the cantons of Arneval and Ottweiler reaches that which separates the cantons of Arneval and Lebach. The frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above described, and afterwards by that which separates the canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mount Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom.

The new demarkation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France) where the boundary between the

department of the Moselle and that of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Weissenburgh and Bergzabern (on the side of France,) from the cantons of Pirmasens, Dahn, and Anweiler (on the side of Germany,) as far as the point near the village of Volmersheim, where that line touches the ancient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius at Queichheim (that place remaining to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim, (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine, which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.

The main stream (Thalweg) of the Rhine, shall constitute the frontier; provided, however, that the changes which may hereafter take place in the course of that river, shall not affect the property of the islands. The right of possession in these islands shall be re-established as it existed at the signature of the treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs, the frontier shall be so regulated as to commence above the Raucomière near Locle, and follow the Crest of Jura between the Cerneux, Peqrignot, and the village of Fontenelles, as far as the peak of that Mountain situated about seven or eight thousand feet to the north-west of the village of La Brevine, where it shall again fall in with the ancient boundary of France.

7. In the department of the Lemán, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pas de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of the republic of Geneva, (which is to form part of Switzerland,) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the cantons of Frangy and of St. Julien, (with the exception of the districts situated to the north of a line drawn from the point where the river of La Laire enters the territory of Geneva, near Chancy, following the confines of Sesequin, Laconex, and Seseneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France,) the canton of Reignier, with the exception of the portion to the east of a line which follows the confines of the Muraz Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places called La Roche, and Armanoy, with their districts,) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different cantons, and the line which separates the districts continuing to belong to France, from those which she does not retain.

In the department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chambéry, with the exception of the cantons of L'Hôpital,

pital, St. Pierre d' Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlens, on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the canton of Thones; this line, together with the limit of the cantons before-mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, remain such as they were the 1st of January, 1792, and a joint commission shall be named on the part of the two crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France, on her part, renounces all rights of sovereignty, *Suzeraineté*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns, and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January, 1792.

The allied powers assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comté of Montbeilliard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792. The powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective states which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, commissioners, who shall proceed, conjointly with French commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

Art. IV.—To secure the communications of the town of Geneva, with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the Lake, France consents that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective governments shall amicably arrange the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

Art. V.—The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one. And at the future Congress, attention shall be

paid to the establishment of the principles, according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

Art. VI.—Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign crown.

The states of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative bond.

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign states.

Art. VII.—The island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. VIII.—His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception however of the islands of Tobago, and St. Lucie, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sechelles, which several colonies and possessions his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the treaty of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.

Art. IX.—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the allies, and in execution of the preceding article, consents that the island of Guadalupe be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights he may have acquired over that island.

Art. X.—Her Most Faithful Majesty, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the allies, and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana, as it existed on the 1st day of January, 1792, to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier,

tier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly arrangement between the two courts, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XI.—The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. XII.—His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Most Christian Majesty on his part having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid any thing which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. XIII.—The French right of fishery upon the great bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

Art. XIV.—Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies, in the northern seas, or in the seas on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XV.—The high contracting parties having, by the 4th Article of the Convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d Art. of the said Convention; it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordnance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment, shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France, and one-third for the power to whom the said places shall

belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division, and draw up a statement of the same, and passports, or safe conducts, shall be granted by the allied powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen, and others in the employment of France.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprized in the above stipulations.

The French government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold, every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations, within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall, for the future, be solely a commercial port.

Art. XVI.—The high contracting parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the contracting parties, or to any government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present treaty.

Art. XVII.—The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present treaty, as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

Art. XVIII.—The Allied Powers, desiring to offer his Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever.

whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

Art. XIX.—The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

Art. XX.—The high contracting parties, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, shall name commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding Articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the high contracting parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

Art. XXI.—The debts, which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December, 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

Art. XXII.—The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects, employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the de-

nomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. XXIII.—The functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

Art. XXIV.—The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13, (18th January, 1805) and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, be placed in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Art. XXV.—The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*caisse de service*," and in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*," of the French government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

Art. XXVI.—From the 1st day of January, 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

Art. XXVII.—National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine and the Alps beyond the ancient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. XXVIII.—The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," de "*Detraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, or which

have been formerly incorporated, shall be expressly maintained.

Art. XXIX.—The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and, in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

Art. XXX.—The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st of December, 1812, whether on the Rhine, or in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

Art. XXXI.—All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries; or, if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to archives, maps, and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

Art. XXXII.—All the Powers engaged on either side in the present war, shall, within the space of two months, send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, for the purpose of regulating, in general Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the provisions of the present treaty.

Art. XXXIII.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH,

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) CATHCART.

(L.S.) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

(L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Art. I.—His most Christian Majesty, concurring, without reserve, in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all his efforts to those of his Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the

abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

Art. II.—The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of the one or the other of the two powers.

Art. III.—The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

Art. IV.—Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequesters which, since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of the high contracting parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The commissioners mentioned in the 2d article, shall undertake the examination of the claims of his Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immoveable, illegally confiscated by the French authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.)

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and his Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to his most Christian Majesty, of their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha, so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on his part, when complete justice shall be rendered to his subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in his favour for the support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the report of the above commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

Art. V.—The two high contracting parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and

and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective States.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the treaty patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to them the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of May,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) CATHCART.

(L.S.) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

(L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.

On the 13th instant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House of Commons, the Budget of the year, independently of the consolidated fund of about forty millions, which he considered as appropriated by the interest of the public debt.

1813.

SUPPLIES, 1814.

20,575,011	Navy, (exclusive of Ordnance Sea-Service).....	18,786,509
18,926,537	Army, (including Ireland) with Barracks and Commissariat ..	18,121,173
9,500,000	Extraordinary (England)	9,000,000
200,000	Ditto	200,000
4,662,797	Unprovided ditto, last Year	6,350,132
5,101,294	Ordnance (including Ireland).....	3,955,658
2,500,000	Miscellaneous	2,500,000
6,000,600	Vote of { England	3,000,000
200,000	Credit { Ireland	200,000
	Subsidies voted	3,000,000
	Ditto to be voted	1,200,000
	Bills of Credit	1,000,000

Joint Charge 67,313,472

SEPARATE CHARGES.

171,836	Loyalty Loan	71,320
1,800,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,900,000
40,000	Ditto on Debentures	49,780
260,000	Grant to Sinking Fund in respect of Exchequer } Bills unprovided	290,000
	Repayment of Exchequer Bills	6,000,000
		8,811,100

75,624,572

Deduct Irish proportion of £67,313,472..... 7,919,232

Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund 187,362

8,107,094

Total for England 67,517,094

1813.

WAYS AND MEANS.

3,000,000	Annual Duties	3,000,000
21,000,000	War Taxes	20,500,000
200,000	Lottery	200,000
6,000,000	Vote of Credit	3,000,000
531,096	Naval Stores (English proportion)	508,545
21,000,000	First Loan	22,000,000
	Second ditto	18,500,000

£67,708,545

No credit was taken for any surplus of consolidated fund, it having fallen short of what was expected; and hence it was not deemed advisable to rely upon it for this year. In the taxes there has been a deficiency in one branch alone, the customs, about one million in the old duties, and eight hundred thousand pounds in the new. But the deficiency in the customs is more than balanced by the surplus in other branches of the revenue. In the excise, one million; in the stamp and post-office duties; in the assessed taxes, a million; in the property tax, two millions.

He stated the terms of the loan to be as favourable to the public as could be expected, and as likely to be favourable also to the contractors. The charge of the loan is to be met by cancelling redeemed stock. The general view taken of the state of our finances was, in his opinion, extremely gratifying. For nearly twenty years we have been engaged in the most arduous and expensive struggle that this or any other country ever knew; and yet a loan of twenty-four millions has been raised at less than five per cent. interest, or less than the legal interest of money!

Before the last loan of twenty-four millions, the total of the public debt, as originally funded, was 993,077,608*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* and the debt unredeemed, and due to the public creditor, was 717,509,556*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* The interest on the debt unredeemed, was 24,397,267*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* and the total charge of debt, being interest, and life, and other annuities, charges of management, and amounts for redemption, was 39,337,216*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* Of course the WAR TAXES of twenty-one millions, and further loans, are the only means of supporting the peace establishment!

The visit of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, forms a feature of the times honourable to them and to the English people. They came among us, particularly Alexander, for the ostensible purpose of cementing the peace of Europe, and of profiting by those institutions which have been nurtured in England by that public spirit which is the consequence of public liberty. Whether similar effects can be expected to arise without the aid of similar causes—whether the MAGNANIMOUS ALEXANDER proposes to confer on his subjects greater public privileges—or whether he supposes that the institutions and spirit of freemen can be forced, like other exotics, on the soil of Russia, we shall not stop to determine; but nothing is more indubitable than that, for every thing enjoyed by Britain more than is enjoyed by her neighbours, she is indebted primarily to the independence of her people, arising from her insular situation—to their independence, arising from the enjoyment and exercise of an enlarged degree of public liberty—and to that public spirit, which grows out of the sense of personal independence, felt, more or less, by all her inhabitants. LIBERTY, and nothing but LIBERTY, is the talisman which produces the moral and social effects that make Britain the theme of admiration among other nations; and, though we applaud the benevolent intentions of sovereigns who desire to make their countries as much as possible like Britain, yet they will want that which is more essential than power—the spirit of liberty among their subjects—and though they may do much good, yet they can render no country like a land of liberty without that independence of the people, which can only be created by a house of representatives, freely and independently chosen, and by trial by juries of their pairs impartially called to that duty. Such are the true

causes of Britain's glory, such the springs of her industry, and such the basis on which arises the personal character of her people. Yet it is at the same time too true, that all Englishmen are not freemen, that many of them are slaves in spirit and in practice, nuisances on a free soil, and fitter subjects for Turkey than for England. Our forefathers, however, left us the legacy of freedom, and though not cherished as it ought to be, and often basely sold and compromised, yet we enjoy many of its moral and political effects, and there remain among us a numerous and resolute band, who duly appreciate it, and who, if needful, would spill the last drop of their blood in its defence and preservation.

These observations are drawn from us at this time, by the nauseating and loathsome language of many, very many, of the London papers, the editors of which make sport of the best feelings of Englishmen, and set at nought all that is sacred in the great causes of humanity and liberty. Practised in the arts of declamation, they pollute and poison the fountains of truth, which flow, or ought to flow, through the medium of the public press, confounding agent and patient, cause and effect, vice and virtue, truth and falsehood, with a degree of dexterity and effrontery, that astound and overwhelm the multitude, while they fill with grief and dismay those who comprehend the illusions of their sophistry, and the artifices of their eloquence.

To avoid details, for which we have not room, we have subjoined, in chronological order, the dates of the progresses of these sovereigns during their memorable visit.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 6th of June, the Emperor Alexander, and Frederick-William, King of Prussia, landed at Dover, having been conveyed thither from Boulogne in the Impregnable man-of-war, commanded by the Duke of Clarence, as admiral of the fleet.

Sleeping that night at Dover, the imperial and royal strangers entered London, in a private manner, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 7th; the Emperor lodging at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, previously occupied by his sister the Duchess of Oldenburgh; and the King of Prussia, in apartments prepared for him in the Stable Yard, St. James's.

On the following morning, the 8th, the Emperor visited Kensington Gardens, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the British Museum, &c. and in the afternoon was presented, as was the King of Prussia, to her Majesty,

Majesty, in full court, at the Queen's Palace, and splendidly entertained by the Regent.

On Thursday the 9th, the Emperor rode along Westminster-bridge, and through Southwark by London-bridge, into the city. Passing by the Mansion-house, the Royal Exchange, &c. the party proceeded through Finsbury-square into the City-road, which carried them to Tavistock and Russell Squares, and Paddington, whence they returned to the hotel. They afterwards visited St. Paul's and the London Docks. In the afternoon, the Emperor and the King were admitted Knights of the Garter, at Carlton House, and the absent Emperor of Austria was likewise declared a companion of the same order.

On Friday the 10th, both sovereigns, with their suite, proceeded by way of Richmond and Hampton Court, to Ascot races, and afterwards dined with her Majesty at Frogmore.

On Saturday the 11th, Alexander paid a visit to the Bank; and, in the afternoon, gave audience to Lords Erskine, Grenville, Grey, Holland, and other distinguished statesmen: after which, both he and Frederick-William received addresses of congratulation from the lord mayor and the whole corporation of London. In the evening, both parties appeared in the Opera-house.

On Sunday the 11th, the King of Prussia, with his family and suite, attended divine service in Westminster Abbey; as did Alexander at the chapel of his ambassador in Welbeck-street. Both sovereigns afterwards rode for a considerable time in Hyde Park, amidst at least 150,000 people.

Monday the 18th was set apart for an excursion down the river to visit the dock-yard and arsenal at Woolwich, Greenwich, &c.

Tuesday the 14th and Wednesday the 15th, were employed in an excursion to Oxford, Blenheim, Stowe, &c. of which an account is given under the head Oxfordshire, in our Provincial Occurrences.

On Thursday the 16th, the sovereigns were present in St. Paul's, at the annual assembly of 8000 charity children of the metropolis! and, in the evening, they visited Drury-lane Theatre.

On Friday the 17th, they dined in great magnificence with the city merchants, at Merchant-tailors' Hall, at a cost of 10,000*l*.

On Saturday the 18th, they accompanied the Prince Regent, in grand procession, to a most splendid banquet given by the city of London in Guildhall, which cost nearly 30,000*l*.

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th, they dined at Oatlands, with the Duke of York and the Duchess, sister of the King of Prussia.

The forenoon of Monday the 20th, was employed in viewing 10,000 troops, drawn up in Hyde Park to fire a *feu-de-joie*, in honour of the PEACE, which was proclaimed

with the usual formalities in the afternoon. The evening was set apart for a most superb entertainment and ball, provided by the members of White's club, in Burlington-house and gardens, at a cost of nearly 40,000*l*.

Tuesday the 21st, was employed in taking leave of the royal family, and in other preparations for departure.

On Wednesday morning the 22d, both sovereigns left London, the Emperor previously viewing the Tower of London, to be present at the naval exhibition prepared at Portsmouth; from whence to proceed along the coast to Dover, there to embark on their return to the continent. The expence to the government of the visit, has exceeded 100,000*l*. in fetes, novelties, and reparations.

We feel it due to the Emperor Alexander and the duchess of Oldenburgh to state, that, during their residence in London, they won the affections and acquired the esteem of all classes of the people by their amiable manners, their rational pursuits and their enlightened curiosity. Nothing frivolous occupied their attention; but they were indefatigably engaged day after day, or rather hour after hour, except when called on to accept the civilities of hospitality, in examining whatever is useful and meritorious in our public or private establishments. The fatigues of a campaign could not have been greater than those endured by Alexander during his sojourn in London; and any man of less temperate habits, and less energy of character, could not for so many days have undergone the same incessant pursuits of curiosity and pleasure, without injury to his health. Peter the Great, or Napoleon himself, could not have pursued what is great and useful with more ardour than this Prince; while the Regent of England, famed as he is for the grace of his manners, found a rival in Alexander, in whatever adds the fascinations of person to those of rank, fame, and power. Of the King of Prussia we have seen and heard less, but the modesty and amenity of his character, leads us to wonder how, in 1805, he permitted his ministers to assert those claims on Hanover which led to the fatal battle of Jena, and to all the wars which have since desolated the Continent of Europe. Happy would it be for mankind if their destinies depended more on the personal character of such princes, as these we have been describing; but, unfortunately, the good intentions of princes are constantly frustrated by wicked, corrupt, and selfish ministers, who deceive their sovereigns to screen themselves

themselves, and involve nations in wars to serve the purposes of their intrigues, to gratify their vanity or malice, or enrich their relatives and flatterers, by the plunder of the helpless inhabitants.

FRANCE.

The Treaty has at length been published, which was concluded between the allied powers and Napoleon, at the time when he determined to abdicate rather than consent to a peace which he thought ignominious to France, and, in consequence, to sit on "a degraded throne." We have inserted this treaty beneath; but we have not room to give place to certain documents relative to his taking possession of Elba, whereby it appears that his arrangements are made with views to a permanent residence. The powers, however, who now conduct the sycophant press of Paris and London, indicate their alarm in regard to his influence in France, by continuing to give currency to stories of his insanity, &c. evidently in the hope of depriving his partizans in France of any reliance on him; though it would be the wiser course, and a better security, to permit the establishment of a FREE CONSTITUTION in France; and, by respecting popular rights and public liberty, to prove the superiority of their own government over that of Napoleon, than which, according to their own account, nothing could have been more easy, while in our view nothing would have been more politic.

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all right of sovereignty and dominion, as well to the French empire, and the kingdom of Italy, as over every other country.

Art. 2. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and Maria Louisa shall retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces of the Emperor, shall also retain, wherever they may reside, the titles of Princes of his family.

Art. 3. The Isle of Elba, adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon as the place of his residence, shall form, during his life, a separate principality, which shall be possessed by him in full sovereignty and property; there shall be besides granted, in full property to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge, in the great book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be in reversion to the Empress.

Art. 5. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall be granted, in full property and sovereignty to her Majesty

the Empress Maria Louisa; they shall pass to her son, and to the descendants in the right line. The Prince her son, shall from henceforth take the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

Art. 5. All the Powers engage to employ their good offices to cause to be respected by the Barbary Powers the flag and the territory of the Isle of Elba, for which purpose the relations with the Barbary Powers shall be assimilated to those with France.

Art. 6. There shall be reserved in the territories hereby renounced to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, for himself and his family, domains or rent-charges in the great book of France, producing a revenue, clear of all deductions and charges, of 2,500,000 francs. These domains or rents shall belong, in full property, and to be disposed of as they shall think fit, to the Prince and Princesses of his family, and shall be divided amongst them in such manner that the revenue of each shall be in the following proportion, viz.

	Francs.
To Madam Mere	500,000
To King Joseph and his Queen	500,000
To King Louis	200,000
To the Queen Hortense and to her Children	400,000
To King Jerome and his Queen	500,000
To the Princess Eliza	300,000
To the Princess Paulina	300,000
	<hr/>
	2,500,000

The Prince and Princesses of the House of the Emperor Napoleon shall retain, besides their property (moveable and immoveable, of whatever nature it may be) which they shall possess by individual and public right, and the rents of which they shall enjoy also as individuals.

Art. 7. The annual pension of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1,000,000, in domains, or in inscriptions in the great book of France; she shall continue to enjoy, in full property, all her private property, moveable and immoveable, with power to dispose of it conformably to the French laws.

Art. 8. There shall be granted to Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, a suitable establishment out of France.

Art. 9. The property which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France, either as extraordinary domain, or as private domain, attached to the Crown, the funds placed by the Emperor, either in the great book of France, the Bank of France, in the *Actions des Forêts*, or in any other manner, and which his Majesty abandons to the Crown, shall be reserved as a capital, which shall not exceed two millions, to be expended in gratifications in favour of such persons, whose names shall be contained in a list to be signed by the Emperor Napoleon.

Napoleon, and which shall be transmitted to the French government.

Art. 10. All the Crown diamonds shall remain in France.

Art. 11. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall return to the Treasury, and to the other public chests, all the sums and effects that shall have been taken out by his orders, with the exception of what has been appropriated from the Civil List.

Art. 12. The debts of the household of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, such as they were on the day of the signature of the present Treaty, shall be immediately discharged out of the arrears due by the public Treasury to the Civil List, according to a list, which shall be signed by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

Art. 13. The obligations of the Mont-Napoleon, of Milan, towards all the creditors, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, shall be exactly fulfilled, unless there shall be any change made in this respect.

Art. 14. There shall be given all the necessary passports for the free passage of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, or of the Empress, the Princes, and Princesses, and all the persons of their suits who wish to accompany them, or to establish themselves out of France, as well as for the passage of all the equipages, horses, and effects belonging to them. The Allied Powers shall in consequence furnish officers and men for escorts.

Art. 15. The French Imperial Guard shall furnish a detachment of from 1200 to 1500 men, of all arms, to serve as an escort to the Emperor Napoleon to St. Tropes, the place of his embarkation.

Art. 16. There shall be furnished a corvette and the necessary transport vessels to convey to the place of his destination his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and his household; and the corvette shall belong, in full property, to his Majesty the Emperor.

Art. 17. The Emperor Napoleon shall be allowed to take with him and retain as his guard 400 men, volunteers, as well officers, as sub-officers and soldiers.

Art. 18. No Frenchman who shall have followed the Emperor Napoleon or his family, shall be held to have forfeited his rights as such, by not returning to France within three years, at least they shall not be comprised in the exceptions which the French government reserves to itself to grant after the expiration of that term.

Art. 19. The Polish troops, of all arms, in the service of France, shall be at liberty to return home, and shall retain their arms and baggage, as a testimony of their honourable services. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the pensions annexed to those decorations.

Art. 20. The High Allied Powers guarantee the execution of all the Articles of the present Treaty, and engage to obtain that it shall be adopted and guaranteed by France.

Art. 21. The present Act shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within two days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris the 11th of April, 1814.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

LORD COCHRANE, M.P. for Westminster and K. B. his uncle Cochrane Johnstone, M.P. and six other persons, having been found guilty of a conspiracy for the purpose of unduly raising the price of the stocks by false rumours, Cochrane Johnstone and another fled to the continent; but Lord Cochrane, a Mr. Butt, and one Berenger, were sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to be imprisoned 12 months, and to be placed in the Pillory, and the two former to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and the others to be imprisoned for twelve months, and one Holloway to pay a fine of 500*l.* The public were previously disgusted with the conspirators, and with the effrontery with which some of them denied their participation; but the severity of the sentence has excited a degree of sympathy, particularly towards the gallant and patriotic Lord Cochrane, which we should hope will lead

to some salutary laws to define more accurately the punishment of crimes, and take from the Judges a discretionary power which is always liable to abuse, and the exercise of which must be as irksome to them as it is odious to the public, while it is wholly inconsistent and incompatible with a state of well-regulated freedom.*

MARRIED.

Lord Folkstone, to Miss Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Hants.

The

* We have frequently called the public attention to this subject, as a great principle of practical justice, without any feeling of a personal or temporary nature. Why should a power be given to a lawyer which we refuse to a king? Why leave it to the tenderness or discretion of a lawyer to fine a shilling, or transport for life, when any legislator

The Rev. G. T. Pretymann, second son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Miss Amelia Tower, of Weald Park, Essex.

W. Mules, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lady Pilkington.

J. H. T. Stapleton, esq. capt. 3d Guards, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of the late Lord Southampton.

Jas. G. Arthur, esq. of the War Office, to Miss Bunce.

Francis Pinto, esq. from Oporto, to Miss Isabella Edwards.

Sol. Check, esq. of Bristol, to Mrs. Watkins, of Charing Cross.

Henry Reed, esq. solicitor, of Bridge-water, to Miss Scraggs, of Buckingham.

John Slater, esq. of Great East Cheap, to Mrs. Green, of Montague-street.

Jos. Blades, esq. to Miss Hainworth.

At Paddington, Edw. Waddilove, esq. to Miss Eliza Hookey, Hackney-road.

Mr. John Read, to Miss Briand.

Jas. Cathrow, esq. Somerset Herald, to Mrs. Macnamara, of Mount-street.

Mr. H. Paulin, of Ratcliff, to Miss Car, Mary Mills, of Limehouse.

Zac. Hubbersty, esq. of Austin Friars, to Miss Isab. Corteis, of Bernard-street.

Mr. Spragge, of Bridge-street, Westminster, to Miss Harriot Field, of Lambeth Marsh.

R. W. Coley, esq. to Miss Mallet, of Aldermanbury.

Fred. Barry, esq. Crescent, Minorities, to Miss M. A. Wegener.

Mr. Richard Price, of Chelsea, to Mrs. Appleby.

Wm. Matterson, esq. surgeon, York, to Miss Fr. Key, of Cheshunt.

Mr. Powell, of Holborn Hill, to Miss Caroline Tringham.

Mr. Middleton, of Skinner-street, to Miss Poole, of Bristol.

legislator, possessed of common sense, might in an hour make out a table of punishments which should limit all useful discretion to a small proportional part of the fixed punishment. A Judge might, for salutary purposes, be allowed to change a legal 3 months' imprisonment into 2 or 1 month; a 6 months into 4 or 3; a 12 months into 9 or 6; a 7 years' transportation to 3 or 5; a 14 years to 7 or 10; or the term of life to 14 years or 7. But all definite punishments, as pillory, whipping, maiming, or hanging, should be fixed by law, and generally attach to second offences of certain degrees; for we are all of us too much the creatures of circumstances, to be civilly or physically destroyed, with any semblance of justice, for submitting to a first temptation! But this is not the place to discuss so delicate a subject, though it appears to be a moment in which we may properly call the public attention to it, as deeply concerning the happiness, honour, and liberties of the country.

Mr. Thornton, of Hatton Garden, to Miss Louisa Maddox, of Great Russell-street.

Charles Simson, esq. of Laurence Pountney-hill, to Miss Marg. Walker, of Worcestershire.

At Battersea, Robt. Hoggart, esq. to Miss Harford, of Clapham.

At Stepney, J. Westley, jun. esq. of St. Petersburg, to Miss Eliz. Barnes, of Stepney.

Henry Davison, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Tomlinson, of Newark.

The Rev. John Pretymann, of Sherrington, Bucks, to Miss Dorothy Jane Sidebottom, of Chiswick.

Perrot Fenton, esq. Doctor's Commons, to Catharine, daughter of Richard Howell, esq.

P. Lugar, esq. of Richmond, to Miss Scofield, of Holborn.

Mr. J. Morgan, jun. of Sidmouth-place, to Miss M. A. Wright, of St. Luke's.

Wm. Rosser, esq. of Bartlett's Buildings, attorney-at-law, to Miss Mary Jenkins, of Edgeware-road.

Richard Lee, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Gray, of Orchard-street.

Mr. Robert Halford, to Grace, second daughter of Mr. Gray.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Compton Cavendish, esq. youngest son of Lord George Henry Cavendish, to Lady Catharine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aboyne.

Mr. C. Bridgman, sen. of Hertford, to Miss Williams, of Walworth.

At Hackney, Mr. G. Hackett, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Mr. G. Robinson, Pentonville.

DIED.

By a fall in getting out of his gig, Joseph Etridge, esq. formerly capt. in 1st dragoons, Aged 68, the Rev. C. Hunter, of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

P. Thompson, esq. late major, and for 54 years an officer in 1st regt. Surrey militia.

The Rev. H. Foster, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

At his house, Upper Brook-street, Viscount Hamilton, only son of the Marquis of Abercorn. His lordship married Miss Douglass, daughter of the Hon. John D. and grand-daughter of the Earl of Harwood.

In Upper Wimpole-street, 71, John, fifth Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchinbrook, and Baron Montague, of St. Neots, co. Huntingdon, one of the joint postmaster-general. His lordship married, first, Lady E. Montagu, only daughter of George, last Earl of Halifax, by whom he left no surviving issue; secondly, Lady M. Hen. eldest daughter of Harry, the last Duke of Bolton, by whom he left, George, the present Earl of S. and Mary Viscountess Templeton.

In Grosvenor-street, after a short illness,

Lord Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood. By his lordship's death the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for the county of York, now Lord L. becomes heir to the estates and earldom of the house of Harewood.

At his house near Fulham, 84, *John Ord*, esq. late a master in chancery, and formerly M.P. for Midhurst, and chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, during a considerable part of Lord North's administration.

At Croydon, after a few hours illness, *Lieut.-Gen. F. Grose*, colonel of the 102d regiment.

At Hackney, 79, the *Rev. J. Pickbourn*.

At Heston, 22, *Miss A. M. Syer*.

At Ealing, 50, *J. Latewood*, esq. of Bag-nor, Sussex.

At Ripley, *Mr. Wm. Peters*.

At Mitcham, 71, *Wm. Pollard*, esq.

At Limehouse, 87, *Mr. C. Hitchcock*.

At Wanborough, *Miss H. Birkbeck*.

At Egham, 74, *Capt. Barber*.

Mrs. Shadwell, of Gower-street.

At Woolwich, *Mr. Galindo*, of Marchmont-street.

At London, *John Craufurd*, esq. of Anchinames.

At George-street, Portman-square, 63, *Jeremiah Turner*, esq.

At Greenwich, *Capt. William Crowder*, E.I.C.

At Chelsea, *John Boardman*, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law.

Aged 60, *T. Nash*, esq. of Guildford-st.

Aged 27, *Miss Eliza Matilda Barnes*, of Kingsland Road.

Aged 63, *John Ray*, esq. of Surrey-street.

Aged 66, *Edw. Cox*, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Mrs. Sadler, of Poplar.

Mrs. Sarah Gregory, of Leman-street.

Aged 74, *Wm. Nodes*, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At the Caledonian hotel, Adelphi, where he had arrived a few days before from India, *Wm. Blackstone*, esq. registrar of the supreme court at Calcutta.

At Putney-hill, 83, *Arch. Cochran*, esq.

Aged 77, *Mrs. Anne Ashew*, near Norfolk-street.

At Barnes, 82, *Adam Wood*, esq.

In St. Margaret-street, Westminster, 82, *John Ley*, esq. deputy clerk of the House of Commons.

Aged 64, *Mr. Benj. Heseltine*, Nicholas-lane.

Aged 43, *Mrs. Heyworth*, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Aged 28, *Mr. Jos. Marris*, solicitor.

Aged 70, *Mrs. Sarah Ham*.

At Richmond, *Eliza*, eldest daughter of *David Dundas*, esq. serjeant-surgeon to the king.

Aged 93, *Jos. Royal*, esq. of Great Cumberland-street.

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Aged 54, *J. Gilbert Gardiner*, esq. of Berner's-street.

Jos. Wright, esq. of Cheshunt.

At Camberwell, 25, *J. Josiah Dickson*, esq.

Aged 58, *Mrs. Soley*, of John-street, Bedford-row.

In Great Russell-street, 72, *Robt. Hucks*, esq. of Aldenham House, Herts.

Aged 33, *Henry Burrell*, esq. secretary of bankrupts.

Aged 18, *Miss Adele Constance*.

Thos. Puckle, esq. of Clapham Common.

Aged 17, *Caroline*, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Nesbitt.

At Acton, *Mr. D. Baxter*, surgeon of 2d royal veteran battalion.

In St. Clement's Alms-houses, *Dame Mary Anastasia Pryce*, widow of the late Sir Edw. Manley Pryce, bart.

At Woolwich, *Mr. G. Dale*, bookseller.

At Kingsland, *Mrs. Cowie*, of New Broad-street Court.

Aged 68, *Mr. John Downs*, Little Trinity-lane.

Aged 74, *Mrs. Kirby*, of Great Titchfield-street.

At Croom's Hill, 60, *Capt. J. Wm. Wood*.

Aged 17, *Mr. Gervas Cape*, of Albion Place.

Aged 16, *Eliza*, only daughter of *T. A. Barnes*, esq. of Kingsland-road.

Amelia, wife of *Fr. Whitmarsh*, esq. Tavistock Place, Russell-square.

In Upper Harley-street, *Harriet*, second daughter of *Sam. Bosanquet*, esq.

In S. Audley-street, *Lady Catharine F. M. Scott*, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

At Kennington, the wife of *Jas. Shears*, esq. of Fleet Market.

At Pentonville, *Mr. Robt. Richie*, merchant, of Finch-lane.

At Ripping Forest, 22, *Miss Eliza Hook* Bawn.

At Seymour Terrace, Edgeware-road, 28, *Mr. Jos. Marris*, of Burton-upon-Humber.

At Barnet, 43, *Mrs. Britt*.

At Harpsden, *Lady Harriet Finch*.

Aged 52, *Mrs. Phillips*, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.

Aged 90, *Mrs. Baker*, mother of *Mrs Highley*, Fleet-street.

The *Rev. H. F. Ainslie*, fellow of Jesus-college, Cambridge.

Aged 72, *Chas. Bedford*, esq.

Mr. Wm. Peters, of Ripley, Surrey.

In Portman-square, 86, *Henry Dawkins*, esq. of Standlynch, Wilts, the celebrated fellow traveller and co-labourer of *Mr. Wood* in the splendid publication respecting the antiquities of Balbeck and Palmyra.

At Eden Farm, near Bromley, in Kent, the *Right Hon. Lord Auckland*. [Particulars of his Lordship's life will be given in our next Number.]

At the house of the Duke of Rutland, aged 10 months, *George John Frederick*

4 D Manners,

Manners, Marquis of Granby, the heir of that noble family.

In Kent, at the house of Lord Malmesbury, the *Right Hon. Lord Minto*, late Governor-general of India. He was the representative of one branch of the family of Elliot, of great antiquity in the south of Scotland. His father, Sir Gilbert, was a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and held various offices in administration. Lord M. was born in 1751, and educated at an English University. Having visited the principal countries of Europe, he was, in 1774, elected a member of parliament. Although of a Whig family, yet his father's attachment to the politics of the court led him to join the friends of administration in that embarrassing crisis, when the contest with America began to assume a serious aspect. The conduct of ministers, however, was too feeble, or too timid, to secure the support of their friends; and Lord M. then Sir Gilbert Elliot, with many others, connected themselves with the opposition. In all the measures adopted by that portion of the parliament, Sir Gilbert bore a distinguished part: and so well did he stand in their judgment, as to be selected to fill the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the ministerial candidate Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. About this time the great question of reform in parliament, and in different branches of public affairs, was publicly agitated and popularly encouraged. But the horrors consequent upon, although totally unconnected with the reformation instituted in France, excited much real, and a great deal more pretended, alarm in the minds of the friends of reform at home. To strengthen the hands of government by postponing to a more auspicious day the improvements in the constitution, and, above all, in the administration of the state, seemed to become the duty of the lovers of peace and good order. On this occasion, Sir Gilbert Elliot withdrew from the ranks of opposition. During the disorders created in France by the other powers of Europe, the people of Corsica sought to place themselves under the protection of Britain. Sir G. E. was pitched upon as a competent person to manage this business, and in the end of September, 1793, having been sworn in a member of the privy council, he was appointed a commissioner to that effect. Early in 1794, the principal strong holds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms: the King accepted the sovereignty of the island, and on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir G. E. as viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the chiefs of Corsica, in which was adopted a constitutional code, reprehended by some as extremely democratical, but perhaps not ill adapted to the genius and situation of the people for whom it was intended. Notwithstanding this arrangement, a considerable party devoted

to France and their country remained in Corsica, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies, in the adjoining region of Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. In the measures to be pursued to repress this disorder, diversity of opinions unhappily took place among the heads of the civil and military authorities. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June, 1796; but, the French party gradually acquiring strength, it was in September following deemed wise to abandon the island entirely. The viceroy returned to England early in 1797, where his services were rewarded by his exaltation to a British peerage, as Baron Minto, of the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. In July, 1797, Lord M. was appointed ambassador to Vienna, then the theatre of the most important and complicated negotiations in which this country was engaged. It was through the intervention of his lordship, during this embassy, that liberal and honourable steps were taken, on the part of a great personage in this country, to extricate from indigence, and to secure a becoming provision for the only surviving branch of the royal house of Stuart, then languishing in penury at Venice, in consequence of the invasion of Rome by the French. In parliament, for the union with Ireland, Lord M. was a strenuous advocate. When the peace of Amiens was on the carpet, he was ranked with those who conceived the interests of this country to have been less firmly secured than ought to have been done. As he had been an advocate for the union with Ireland, so was Lord M. one of those who earnestly regretted that any obstacle should arise to the completion of the conditions of Roman Catholic emancipation, on which a considerable portion of the people of Ireland were supposed to have given to the union their express or their tacit consent. When the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, in India, expired, he was succeeded by Lord Minto, under whose general government many highly important acquisitions have been made by the British arms, for the benefit of the state at large, as well as of the India Company in particular. In the successful expedition against the great Dutch settlements at Batavia, and other parts of Java, Lord M. not only issued the necessary orders, and took the necessary measures to ensure success, but accompanied the troops embarked in person. His period of residence in Bengal drawing to an end, Lord Minto was relieved by the Earl of Moira, and soon afterwards took shipping for England, where he arrived in the middle of May; and ever since his health was visibly on the decline.

[*Mr. W. Gardiner*, (whose death was announced in our last,) was many years known for his collection of scarce and curious books, and remarkable for the eccentricity of

of his manners, and for his misanthropic character. He left on his table a memoir of his life, addressed to a friend. An article appeared in a Paper which makes it his duty to give the genuine account of this eccentric character to the public.

Sir,—I cannot descend to the grave without expressing a due sense of the marked kindness with which you have favored me for some years. My sun has set for ever—a nearly total decline of business, the failure of my catalogue, a body covered with disease, though unfortunately of such a nature as to make life uncomfortable, without the consoling prospect of its termination, has determined me to seek that asylum “where the weary are at rest.” My life has been a continual struggle, not indeed against adversity, but against something more galling; and poverty, having now added herself to the list, has made life a burthen. Adieu, Sir, and believe me your sincere and respectful humble servant,

WILLIAM GARDINER.

I beg leave to enclose a specimen of my engraving, of which I humbly beg your acceptance. I die in the principles I have published—a sound Whig.

Sir,—I present you with a brief memoir of myself.—If you should find it of no other use, it will, at least, serve to light your fire. Your sincere and respectful humble servant,

May 9, 1814. WILLIAM GARDINER.

I, William Gardiner, was born June 11, 1766, in Dublin. I am the son of John Gardiner, who was *crier* and *fac-totum* to Judge Scott, and of Margaret (Nelson) his wife, a pastry-cook, in Henry-street. At an early age I discovered an *itch* for drawing, the first effort of which was spent in an attempt to immortalise Mr. Kennedy, my mother's foreman; and, vanity apart, it was at least as like to him as it was to any one else. At a proper age I was placed in the academy of Mr. S. Dirling; there I was, if I recollect right, esteemed an ordinary boy, yet was I selected, according to annual custom, to represent, on a rostrum, *Cardinal Wolsey*, and *precious work* I dare say I made of it. Before I quit school and Mr. Sisson Darling, let me do him the justice to say, that he was the only *true Whig* schoolmaster I ever heard of. Neither he nor his ushers assumed any power to punish the slightest offence. A book was kept in school, in which the transgressions of every week were registered, with the proofs and evidence to the same. On Saturday the master sat as judge, and twelve of the senior boys as jury, and every offender was regularly tried, and dealt with strictly according to justice. There was no venial judge, whose passions became law—there was no packed jury to defeat the ends of truth. If ever there was an immaculate court of justice, that was it. My mother, the best and most pious of all mothers, our sheet anchor, dying, my father

attached himself to Sir James Nugent of Donore, county of Westmeath, an amiable and excellent gentleman; into his suite I was received. My father, a strictly honest, and excellently tempered man, like myself, had neither *ballast* nor *reflection*, consequently, I was, at ten years old, my own master. At that time my talents began to expand, and I then, as I have uniformly through life, found that I could easily make myself a *second-rate* master of any acquirement I chose to pursue. I rode tolerably, I hunted passably, I shot well, I fished well, I played on the violin, the dulcimer, and the German flute tolerably, and my fondness for painting strengthened every day, and seemed to promise so fairly, that it was determined to send me to the Royal Academy in Dublin; there I stayed for about three years, and concluded by receiving a silver medal. London! Imperial London! the streets paved with gold!! struck my fancy. I adventured thither, and, being without practicable talents, I of course wandered about some time without a plan. Chance led me to connect myself with a Mr. Jones in the Strand, who made what he called “reflecting mirrors,” and cut profile shades in brass foil, which were denominated “polite remembrances to friends;” my employ was to daub the portraits of any who were fools enough to sit to me. At this employment I got, most justly, neither praise nor profit. Falling in with a Mr. Davis, one of *Footie's* performers, who was endeavouring to establish a theatre at *Mile-end*, I listed as scene-painter and actor, playing generally comedy, occasionally tragedy, and was thought to have some though, I believe, very little merit. The magistrates having interfered, the scheme was broken up, and my last theatrical effort was made as *Darby*, in the *Poor Soldier*, in the Haymarket, which they said was not ill done, but acting was to me its own reward, which not suiting the state either of my finances, or my stomach, induced me to serve a Mrs. Beetham, in Fleet-street, who had at that time a prodigious run for *black profile shades*, my business was to give them the air of figures in shade, rather than the blank black masses which were customary. About this time the celebrated antiquarian, Captain Grose, took me up, and observing that I had not talents to make an eminent painter but that I might succeed as an engraver, he placed me with Mr. Godfrey, the engraver of the “Antiquarian Repertory.” I served him some time, but, as he was merely an engraver of antiquities, I learned little from him. At my leisure, I had engraved an *original design* (stolen from Cipriani) of “Shepherd Joe,” in “Poor Vulcan,” Chance led me with this for sale to the newly-opened shop of Messrs. Silvester and Edward Harding, in Fleet-street, and a connection ensued, which lasted through my best days. There I engraved many things of fancy materials;

terials; and also as many as time allowed of their Illustrations of Shakespeare—the principal part of the Economy of Human Life—and as many as I could of the Memoirs de Gramont: some of the plates to Lady De Beauclerc's edition of Dryden's Fables were entirely my own, and many of those with the name of Bartolozzi affixed were mine. I should have mentioned, that a long time before Bartolozzi was satisfied with my work, and listed me among the number of his pupils; I prepared for him several plates, published by Macklin. I believe I was inferior only to Bartolozzi, Schiavounette, and Tomkins, of that day, but I never liked the profession of engraving. Gay, volatile, and lively as a lark, the process of the copper never suited me. Under propitious circumstances, my talents would have led me, perhaps as an historical painter, to do something worth remembrance. An unfortunate summons from my father led me to forsake their mansion and return to Dublin, where I only squandered my money and injured my health. Once more in London, I took lodgings in the house of Mr. Good, a stationer, in Bond Street, when, as the devil would have it, a new-married couple came to live at the back of us; they determined to give a dashing entertainment to the Prince of Wales and the nobility, and then retire to domesticate on their "dirty acres." For this purpose they erected a temporary apartment over their own yard and ours, approaching within half a yard of my window. I bored a hole through their tent to see the fun, staid in the cold a great part of the night, and arose in the morning with an inflamed eye, which has never since recovered its strength, and has been the cause of all my subsequent endeavors to get a living in other lines. By the kindness of the amiable Dr. Farmer, I was

admitted of Emanuel College, where I remained two years; but, finding that an Irishman could not there get a fellowship, I removed to Bene't, where I got a degree of 5th Senior Optime. When it is considered that for the first two years I had no view of fellowship, and that for the third year I was obliged to work principally for the "day that was flying over my head," I cannot but think I did as much comparatively as any man of my year; but fortune was always a jade to me: and Mr. D'Oyley, chaplain, at present, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, most deservedly succeeded to the next vacant fellowship—yet they kept me five years dangling after a fellowship, and might have provided for me without injuring him. At the dissolution of the partnership between S. and E. Harding, I remained with the latter, and principally employed myself in taking Silvester's place, that of copying portraits from oil to water colours. In this the testimony of the best artists in England are my witnesses that I beat hollow every one else. It was a line which suited me, which I liked, but which my cursed stars would not patronise. After this, all prospects in the church varnishing, and my eyes beginning to fail very fast, I turned bookseller, and for the last 13 years have struggled in vain to establish myself. The same ill fortune which has followed me through life, has not here forsaken me. I have seen men on every side of me, greatly my inferiors in every respect, towering above me; while the most contemptible amongst them, without education, without a knowledge of their profession, and without an idea, have been received into palaces, and into the bosom of the great, while I have been forsaken and neglected, and my business reduced to nothing. It is, therefore, high time for me to be gone. [WILLIAM GARDINER.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON last Ascension-day, a yearly aquatic festival at Newcastle, a trial was made of the Tyne steam-packet, accompanied by a number of sailing and row boats down the river to Shields. She there, by various evolutions, proved that she was more manageable than any of the others; and, in returning to Newcastle, against the current, so far outstripped her competitors, as to reach the quay twenty minutes before them.

A young woman who lost her sight by the small-pox when very young, has for some time supported herself at Hexham, by sowing gloves.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Wingate, to Miss Harrower.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Preston.

At Berwick, Mr. Ross, to Miss Ker.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Fenwick, to Miss Romney.

At South Shields, Captain Hoggans, to Miss Hedley.

At Stockesly, Mr. G. Everington, to Miss Deason.

Died.] At Newcastle, 67, Mr. N. Gibson.—77, Mrs. Morrison.—76, Mr. H. Reay.—72, Mr. Robert Cant.—48, Mrs. Todd.—23, Mr. M. Thompson.—78, Mrs. Graham.—52, Mr. R. Curry.—86, J. E. Blackett, esq. senior alderman, and father of Lady Collingwood; an upright magistrate and amiable man.

At Berwick, 42, Mr. Stevenson.—61, Mr. Paxton.—24, Mrs. Mills.—Mrs. C. Grant.—68, Mr. J. Brown.

At Morpeth, 77, Mr. Jos. Bootyman.

At

At Hexham, 72, Mrs. Craft.
 At North Shields, Mrs. Popplewell.—
 23, Miss Turnbull.—63, Mrs. Moody.
 At South Shields, 60, Mr. J. Cummings.
 —63, Mr. J. Patterson.—Mr. P. K. Young.
 At Durham, 77, Mrs. Prond.—76, Mrs.
 Brown.—Mrs. Thwaites.—Miss A. Wel-
 ford.
 At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Henderson.
 —86, Mrs. M. Nicholson.
 At Sunderland, 47, Mr. Samuel.—Mr.
 Sergison.—75, Mrs. Andrew.—47, Mr. T.
 Laidman.
 At Darlington, 37, Mrs. J. Archer.
 At Stockton, Mrs. E. Colling.
 In Chester-le-street, 83, Mr. G. Curry.
 —At Birtley, Mr. W. Young.—At Bramp-
 ton, 22, Miss A. Sloan.—90, Mrs. E.
 Smith.—At Horbury, 21, Mr. J. Wood.—
 At Hylton Ferry, 65, Mrs. Addison.—At
 Gosforth, 81, Mr. E. Hann.—At Long
 Lifford, Mr. King, well known to those
 who visited Cheviot.—At High Felling,
 60, Mr. J. Drummond.—At Stamfordham,
 74, Mrs. Lamb.—At Gateshead Fell, 77,
 Mrs. Dobson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Great quantities of herrings were lately
 caught at Rockliff and Sandsfield, near
 Carlisle, and at Poulton, near Lancaster;
 a circumstance scarcely ever remembered
 to have happened.

Bridge over the Eden, near Carlisle.—
 On the 3d ult. the key-stone of this much-
 wanted and beautiful fabric was put into
 the first arch, and the next morning it was
 closed.

Married.] At Carlisle, Thos. Ramshay,
 esq. to Miss B. Mounsey.

At Walton, J. Lorimer, esq. to Miss
 Huson.

At Bridekirk, Wm. Rudd, esq. to Miss
 M. Skelton.

At Lanercost, Mr. W. Bell, to Miss
 A. Elliott.

At Crosthwaite, H. Campbell White,
 esq. to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Carlisle, 51, Mr. Joshua
 Ward.

At Appleby, 92, Mr. John Shepherd.

At Penrith, 85, Mrs. Roabert.—73,
 Mr. G. Bell.—88, Mrs. Burriel.—63, Mr.
 Wm. Clark.

At Kendal, 41, Mrs. Baines.—39, Mr.
 W. Bradshaw.—17, Mr. A. Airey.—24,
 Mrs. M. Airey.—57, Mr. Thos. Bulman.

At Natland, 85, Mr. Wm. Black.—At
 Fallbarrow, 95, Mrs. Marg. Collinson.—
 At Threlkeld, the Rev. Thos. Clark.

YORKSHIRE.

The act for erecting a free church at
 Seuloates, near Hull, contains a clause of
 no common importance, viz. to provide
 accommodation in the church for five
 hundred poor.

The inhabitants of Scarborough, like

those of several other sea-ports, have
 formed a liberal subscription for the relief
 of their distressed townsmen returning
 from French prisons.

According to the returns for the year
 1813, the marriages in Leeds were 583,
 the baptisms 1406, and the burials 722,
 indicating an increase over the preceding
 year, of 131 baptisms, and a decrease of
 66 burials. The number of marriages was
 precisely the same as in 1812.

At a meeting held at Hull, for affording
 relief to the prisoners belonging to that
 town returned from France, it was stated
 by a physician, that nearly the whole were
 afflicted with the tape-worm, supposed to
 be occasioned by the peculiar quality of
 their food.

A cat in Huddersfield had lost her kit-
 tens by accident; and a hen about the
 same time had deserted a brood of ducks
 she had been set to hatch: thus situated,
 the ducklings were placed among the
 straw in a stable, where the cat adopted
 them, lying beside and clinging round
 them. When they stray to their natural
 element, she stands by the water side
 watching them with the greatest solicitude;
 and, as they return, she carries them one
 by one in her mouth to the warm retreat
 in the stable. No dog dare approach her
 when with her web-footed charge.

Married.] At York, the Rev. W. Gray,
 to Miss A. Howard.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Rushworth, to Miss
 M. Barker.

At Hull, R. Moorson, esq. to Miss
 Maria Robertson.—The Rev. S. Ward,
 to Miss Ridsdale.

At Halifax, Mr. Edwards, to Miss S.
 Kershaw.

At Headon, T. Smith, esq. to Miss E.
 Champney.

Died.] At York, Mr. Croft.—Mr. J.
 Blanchard, son of Mr. B. printer of the
 York Chronicle.—63, Mr. Wilkinson, a
 respectable ironmonger.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Hill.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Strafford.—86, T.
 Sturges, esq.—40, Mr. Waller.

At Leeds, Mrs. Maud.—20, Mr. W.
 Mapother.—66, Mrs. Machan.—Mrs.
 Steel.—Mrs. Wilson.—20, Miss S. Ellis.—
 74, Mr. Kellett.—73, Mr. H. Rinder.

At Halifax, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs. Senior.
 At Sheffield, 81, Mr. J. Beckett.

At Pontefract, Mr. C. Brown.

At Hull, 86, Mr. T. Lascelles.—29, Mrs.
 Foster.—67, Mr. Holmes.—66, Mrs.
 Simpson.

At Gainborough, 53, Mr. Jos. Torr.

At Cleckheaton, 43, Mrs. Heywood.—

At Horbury, Mr. J. Wood.—At Batley,
 68, Mrs. Richardson.—At Rothwell Haigh,
 68, Miss M. Fenton.—At Skipton, 58,
 Mrs. Normington.—Mr. E. Mawson.—

At Beeston, 63, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—At
 Shelf,

Shelf, 58, Mrs. Taylor.—At Tyersall-house, J. Drake, esq.—At Hunslett, 86, Mrs. Thompson.—At Pudsey, 80, the Rev. W. Howorth.—At Tong Mill, 60, Mr. J. Milner.—At Drypool, 62, Mrs. Withernwick.—At Hedon, 85, Mr. T. Wilson.—At Newbald, 85, Mr. W. Baldwin.—At Kelham, Samuel Outram, esq.—At Preston, in Holderness, Mr. E. Burnham.—At Great Driffield, 57, Mr. W. Newsome.—At Pocklington, 32, Mr. Powell.—At Bramhope-hall, the wife of Ch. Smith, esq.—At Hough-house, greatly regretted, the Rev. Joshua Wilkinson, B.D. fellow of Bennet College, Cambridge.—At Mirfield, the relict of R. Brook, esq. of Cinderhill house.—At Wath, 96, Mrs. Shaw.

LANCASHIRE.

It has been remarked, that shell snails are unusually scarce in the gardens this year, partly owing to the severity of the winter, but much more to their having been destroyed by the thrushes, which, dragging them from their holes, beat them against stones or other hard bodies, until the shells giving way, the inhabitants become an easy and luscious prey.

The patriotic and laudable Concentric Society of Liverpool, held lately a dinner-meeting in consequence of the termination of the horrors and miseries of continental war, and of the cheering prospect thereby opened to the friends of peace and liberty, and of the best interests of the human race.

Married.] At Lancaster, the Rev. Mr. Smelt, to Miss Ellen Buckley.—Mr. Moore, to Miss D. Kew.

At Liverpool, Pat. Walsh, esq. to Miss Sophia Devenish.—Captain Ward, to Miss E. Hughes.

At Manchester, Rd. Dobson, esq. to Miss M. A. Caister.—Michael Walters, esq. to Miss Han. Bayley.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Benning, surgeon, to Miss Harrison.—J. Harrison, esq. to Miss Webster.

At Pilling, the Rev. James Potter, to Miss Tomlinson.

At Ormskirk, J. D. Bromfield, esq. to Miss Margaret Mawdsley.

At Walton, T. Hind, esq. to Mrs. Lewtas.

At St. Helen's, William Mackintosh, esq. to Miss Fraser.

At Bolton, J. Newsham, esq. to Miss Davenport.

Died.] At Lancaster, 21, Mr. W. Hall.—17, Mr. T. Smith.—Mrs. Armitstead.—Mrs. Singleton.—49, Mr. Rd. Morton.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Edgar.—80, Ed. Mason, esq.—63, Mrs. Wetherherd.—69, Mr. Joseph Mercer.—17, Miss A. Ashurst.—Mr. J. Mason.—Mr. T. Austin.—Mrs. Wallis.—39, Mrs. Greenwood.—35, Mr. T. Peters.—31, Mr. Richard Walford.—86, Mrs. Crane.—78, Mr. William Mar-

tin.—68, Captain S. Marks.—62, Mr. Rowland Parry.—45, Mr. W. F. Ankers.—53, Mr. William Woods.—27, Captain Dowson, 6th dragoons.—Mr. S. Nicholson. At Manchester, Mr. Jos. Sims.—14, Miss M. Oman.—27, Miss J. Berwick.—Mr. T. Adshead.

At Warrington, 56, Chr. Suttle, esq. collector of excise.

At Preston, Mrs. Sturtevant.

At Burton-in-Lonsdale, 83, Mrs. Tatham.—At Hulton, 24, Mr. Joseph Marsh.

At Bootle, 56, Mr. C. Musher.—At Tarbock, 33, Mr. J. Billinge.—At Ormskirk, Mr. T. Gass.—At Prescott, 23, Miss A. Harrison.—At Harwood, Mr. Robert Lomax.—At Long Millgate, 27, Mrs. Southern.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Atkinson, to Miss Washington, of Liverpool.

At Sandback, Mr. D. T. Johnson, of London, to Miss Margaret Hilditch.

At Wistenbury, Mr. Lowe, surgeon, to Miss Stubbs, of Nantwich.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Elwood, to Miss S. Kent, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, 71, J. Wright, esq. alderman.

At Congleton, Mrs. Duffort.—At Cheekley, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Steel.

DERBYSHIRE.

In the public news-room of Derby, the subscribers to the *Courier*, London newspaper, unanimously voted "That the sanguinary sentiments which that interminable war-man unblushingly avowed, and his apparent chagrin and disappointment at the cessation of human butchery, were too gross to be any longer countenanced, and therefore ought to be execrated by every lover of his country, or friend of the human race: That the paper (the *Courier*) be consequently committed to the flames, and that in future it shall not be permitted to be brought into the room, while conducted on principles so odious, and (as the subscribers conceive) so truly jacobinical.

Married.] At Derby, James Oakes, esq. to Miss S. Haden.—Mr. William Brough, of Belper, to Miss Silvester.

At Hope, the Rev. J. Longdon, to Miss Dickinson, of Sheffield.

At Pentrich, Mr. Samuel Slater, of Holly-house, to Miss Hannah Storer.

Died.] At Derby, Miss A. Miller.—68, Mr. J. Watson.

At Wirksworth, Miss Mary Pearson.

At Chelmerton, 85, highly respected, T. Buxton, esq.—At Buxton, 44, Mr. George Goodwin.

68, Mrs. Mary Port, relict of the late John P. esq. of Islam, daughter of Dewes, esq. of Welsburn, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Delany, by whom she was educated among the wits and cognoscenti of that age. She was, in consequence, a woman

man of very superior intellectual attainments; but a marriage, contrary to her taste, followed by domestic discord, produced an alienation of mind, which for many years deprived her friends and family of that social converse which she was qualified to adorn, by her rare intelligence and by the rich stores of anecdotes with which her memory was fraught.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The observations in our last, relative to the causes of dissatisfaction among the stocking weavers, led to a meeting in Nottingham, of the plain silk frame-work knitters, who state themselves to be anxious that their case may receive an impartial and liberal consideration. They say that they cannot attach blame to themselves for seeking an advance of wages, because, "as almost every other description of manual labour has received an augmentation of price; as every article of consumption, whether agricultural, mineral, manufactural, or colonial, have materially advanced; as the salaries of every department of public business, civil, military, judicial, and even the highest offices of state, have been increased; it cannot be expected, or be desired by the public, that they alone shall remain stationary." They say, "they have never been actually (though they have been nominally) advanced within the last twenty years: specious, and, in some instances, partial augmentations have been given for making a pair of silk stockings, &c. but as the quantity of labour has not been fixed, to constitute a given quality of hose (fine hose being four times the price of coarse, there being eleven different qualities) has given great latitude for encroachment, a greater number of courses, or finer quality has been demanded, equally commensurate to such advance: as therefore no actual advance has been made, can it be thought unreasonable, that a body of workmen, who must exercise considerable skill and care in the fabrication of the manufacture, and whose average earnings do not exceed thirteen or fourteen shillings per week, should seek for an amelioration of condition! They unreservedly state their readiness to submit their case to arbitration, either by deputation from the parties interested; by reference to the honorable the four members for the town and county; or by arbitration of any four private gentlemen; or, any other eligible mode their employers may chuse to point out." This appears to us, if the premises are accurately stated, to be a very correct and reasonable proposition, and worthy of the notice of his Majesty's Government, or of Parliament, should the respectable body of master hosiers deem it impracticable, from the general state of trade, or the prices in foreign markets, to meet the wishes of the workmen.

Married.] At Nottingham, Capt. Fincham, to Miss Sykes.—G. Hodgkinson, esq. to Miss Julia Beevor.—R. Chatterton, esq. to Miss Wallis.

At Newark, H. Davison, esq. to Miss A. Tomlinson.

At Worksop, the Rev. T. Barton, to Miss M. Jackson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. S. Hague, 76.—77, Mr. William Radforth.—82, Mrs. Oldknow.—Miss Smith.—Mr. Wain.—Mr. Ward.—58, Mr. T. Vernon.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Rycroft.

At Newark, 62, Mrs. Phillips.—70, Mrs. Bycon.—92, the Rev. Davies Pennell, twenty-six years vicar, and forty years master of the grammar school.

At Bradmore, Mr. William Dalby.—At Hathern, 17, Miss E. Harriman.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mr. R. Willoughby.—At Annesley, 69, Mr. I. Cant, botanist.

LINCOLN.

The new school-room at Horncastle, for the education of poor children on the Lancasterian or British system, was lately opened. The school was opened only on the 4th of January last, since which 120 boys and 103 girls have been admitted. Out of this total number 223, two have gone to service, five withdrawn by their parents, and seventy-seven are in the daily habit of reading the Scriptures. A degree of cheerfulness and animation is observable among the children; and a sensible improvement in the morals and manners of many of them is already produced.

A most affecting, and, with reference to the character of the nation, a most afflicting statement has been laid before the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Romilly, relative to the continuance of the abuse of authority in Lincoln goal. The document appeared in a late *Stamford News*, and we regret that we have not room to transfer it to our pages. We trust the House of Commons will not, on this occasion, disappoint the expectations of the country, but will diligently enquire and punish the guilty with exemplary severity, whether the accused, or the accuser.

Married.] At Stamford, J. Aldred, esq. to Miss E. Foster.

At Grantham, Mr. J. Downing, to Miss Ward.

At Crowland, the Rev. H. Bullivant, to Miss F. Everard.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Hall.—Suddenly, Robert Burton, esq.

At Boston, 72, Mrs. A. Cletton.—33, Mr. E. Wily.

At Stamford, Mr. Ph. Congreve.—89, Widow Borridge.—63, the wife of Charles Roberts, esq.

At Grantham, Mrs. Roberts.—28, Mrs. Allsop.—At Louth, 80, Mrs. Tipper.

At Wisbech, 75, Mrs. Defew.—42, Mrs. Cooch.

At Great Grimsby, 83, Mr. S. Goulding.
 At Gainsborough, 34, Mr. T. Torr.
 At Ludborough, 75, Mr. G. Patchitt.—
 At S. Witham, 78, Mrs. Priestman.—At
 Surfleet, 75, Mr. W. West.
 At Moulton, 89, the Rev. William
 Maugham, rector and master of the gram-
 mar-school.—At Burwell, 52, Mr. J. Bird.
 —At Frieston, 76, Mr. S. Jessop.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, of St. Nicholas's,
 Leicester, on the 17th ult. summoned two
 of his parishioners before the magistrates,
 for refusing the payment of Easter-offer-
 ings, which he conceived to be due to him,
 as an established custom. The magistrates,
 after a full hearing of the question, deter-
 mined that Mr. D. possessed no such right
by custom; but that, as vicar of the parish,
 he was entitled, *by common law*, to two-
 pence yearly at Easter from every parish-
 ioner of sixteen years of age, and no more.

Married.] At Hinckley, the Rev. M.
 Browne, vicar, to Mrs. Towers.

At Breedon, Captain Kirkland, 27th
 foot, to Miss Beavington.

At Kegworth, the Rev. Elias Sandars, to
 Mrs. Chadweik.

Died.] At Leicester, 43, Mrs. Frad-
 sham.—Mr. H. Branson, ironmonger,
 drowned by the oversetting of a small boat
 on the canal.

At Loughborough, 37, Mrs. Douglas.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Hill.

At Sapcote, Mrs. Morley.—At Orton-
 on-the-Hill, 102, Jane Newman.—At Cole-
 orton, Miss E. Toon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Amongst the variety of illuminations
 which this country has exhibited on the
 great occasions of public rejoicing, there
 has, perhaps, never appeared any one so
 worthy of being recorded as that which was
 displayed at the manufactories of THE
 SOHO, in Staffordshire, on the evening of
 Thursday, the 9th instant, in celebration
 of the Peace; whether we consider the
 great scale on which it was exhibited, the
 exquisitely elegant taste of its design, the
 appropriate simplicity of its mottos, or the
 brilliant and enchanting effect of the whole.
 Mr. Boulton, desirous that the public, as
 well as his own private friends and ac-
 quaintance, should be gratified with a view
 of this spectacle, which science, combined
 with a correct and refined taste, had pro-
 duced, had previously made arrangements
 for the accommodation of the public, by
 appropriating for their use that part of his
 pleasure grounds which commands a view
 of the manufactory. The ground consists
 of a sloping lawn, bounded on each side
 by plantations of firs; through the valley
 below the lawn runs a canal which divides
 it from a broad terrace that extends along
 the front of the building; no spot could
 have been more advantageously formed for
 the full effect of such an exhibition. Soon

after nine o'clock the gates of his pleasure
 grounds were thrown open, which was an-
 nounced by the firing of cannon. The in-
 habitants of Birmingham and the populous
 district round it were assembled, it is com-
 puted, to the number of from sixty to a
 hundred thousand people. The noise and
 tumult with which the multitudes poured
 into the pleasure grounds, was succeeded
 by a profound silence, the effect of asto-
 nishment, upon their reaching the lawn
 from which the illumination appeared, dis-
 playing a scene of taste and splendor
 scarcely to be paralleled. Immediately
 above the centre of the illuminated build-
 ing was a brilliant star of immense size,
 which appeared as though it were suspend-
 ed in the air; its centre shone with a bright
 red light, which gradually became paler
 till it was imperceptibly lost in its long
 white rays; the brilliancy of the rays was
 much heightened by their tremulous mo-
 tion, occasioned every now and then by
 the gentle agitation of the air. Some feet
 below the star, surmounting the façade of
 the building, was the crown, formed of gold-
 coloured lamps; its circle was richly stud-
 ded with ruby, emerald, and sapphire co-
 loured lights, which, together with the
 velvet cushion formed of transparent crim-
 son, gave it a very brilliant and magnificent
 appearance. Below the crown the prince's
 feathers were gracefully formed of brilliant
 white; these appeared between the letters
 G. R. which were described in large print
 capitals of yellow lamps on either side.
 Beginning at the extremity of the right
 wing of the manufactory, and extending
 the whole length of its front, was expressed
 in large capitals of bright yellow lamps,
 "BY PERSEVERANCE, VALOUR, UNION,
 AND MAGNANIMITY." Below the line of
 this inscription, on the right wing, in an
 escutcheon of rose-coloured lamps, ele-
 gantly decorated with ornaments of flowers
 of the same colour, there appeared de-
 scribed in emerald capitals, forming three
 lines, and in connexion with the motto
 above, "EUROPE REPOSES FREE;" and
 on the left wing, in an escutcheon of the
 same form and colour, &c. &c. "COMMERCE
 & THE ARTS REVIVE." Below the prince's
 feathers and forming an arch immediately
 above the gateway, appeared the rising
 sun in orange and yellow coloured lights;
 the word "PEACE," in large capitals of
 green lamps, was seen between the rays
 partaking of the same semicircular figure.
 On each side of the gateway the columns
 were ornamented with a spiral, composed
 of green, purple, and yellow lamps; on
 the right and left of which was a fleur-de-
 lis of brilliant white light. We should ob-
 serve, that the whole outline of the build-
 ing was marked with a beading of white
 lamps, so as to give its complete figure;
 and also the windows were only illumi-
 nated sufficiently to mark their form. The
 interval

interval of every ten minutes, for more than two hours, was marked by a discharge of cannon, and followed by sky-rockets that ascended to an unusual height. About half an hour after the commencement of these fire-works, there arose magnificently from behind the star already described, an illuminated balloon; which, after it had attained a certain elevation, diffused for several minutes brilliant stars, the balloon gradually rising higher and higher in a northeasterly direction till it seemed itself like a star, and soon after totally disappeared; the clearness and serenity of the evening contributed greatly to its effect. Two other balloons of a similar kind ascended each at the intervals of twenty minutes, the last of which was soon after succeeded by a general discharge from twelve pieces of cannon and a flight of rockets. The spectacle concluded with the ascent of a fourth balloon, which could not have been less than 30 feet in height, and, if possible, it was still more beautifully illuminated than any of the former; instead of stars, its course was marked through the air by continued showers of gold, red, and white fire alternately changing, till it was lost sight of in the immensity of the heavens.

Married.] J. Marshall, esq. to Miss Sharp, —J. Warburton, esq. to Mrs. Bucknall. —Mr. Wm. Perkin, to Miss Hollins.

At Dudley, the Rev. J. Hodgson, to Miss Caddick.

At King's Swinford, Mr. R. Dudley, to Miss Briscoe, eldest daughter of the late George Briscoe, esq. of Summer-hill.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Cole, of the White Bear.—66, Mrs. Wilde.—68, Mrs. Bratt.—Mr. Tho. Bromley.

At Litchfield, 83, Lucy, relict of T. White, M. A. Prebendary of Lichfield, and daughter of Mr. Hunter, under whom S. Johnson, D. Garrick, and Judge Wilmot, were educated.

At Stone, Mrs. Harlow.

At Woilverhampton, Mrs. Moreton.—31, Mrs. Bush.—Miss M. A. Gough.

At Tamworth, Mr. C. Geary Harper.

At Walsall, Mr. Wilson, attorney and alderman.—At Tamworth, Mrs. Lockley.—62, Mr. T. Darby.—At T. Fitzherbert's, esq. Swinnerton Hall, the Rev. Mr. Fleary, catholic chaplain to Mr. F.—At Shelton, 54, Job Ridgway, esq.—Mr. T. Pratt.—At Cheadle, 27, Mrs. Cooper.—59, Mr. William Horn, architect.—At Elford, 76, Mr. Bourne.—At Burslem, 80, Mrs. Collinson.—At Chorley, Mrs. Crook.—At Garston, the wife of J. A. Cropper, esq.—At Hanbury, 41, Mr. S. Denville.—At Ham, 68, Mrs. Port, relict of the late John P. esq. of Ham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Kenne, of Coventry, to Miss S. Humpriss.—Mr. Pritchett, to Miss E. Griffiths.

At Bucknall, the Rev. T. Waterhouse, MONTHLY MAG. No. 256.

to Miss Poole.—At Pedmore, J. E. Scott, esq. 20th dragoons, to Miss Agnes Biggs.—At Knowle, Richard Moore, esq. of Ireland, to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Blyth.—At Stoke Prior, Mr. C. Cattell, to Miss S. Hill.

Died.] At Warwick, 35, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Edwards, grocer.—49, Mrs. Melowes.

At Coventry, Mr. Beamish, sen.—Mr. Owen, solicitor.

At Birmingham, 77, Mrs. Corn.—88, J. Ryland, esq.—43, Mr. T. Best.—59, Mr. D. Blair.—69, Mr. Barrett.—Mr. Gaunt, surgeon.—Mrs. Woolley—46, Mrs. Wood, matron of the general hospital.—Mr. Napton, jeweller.—Mr. Chattaway.

At Shiffnall, Mrs. Harding.—At Lane End, Ellen Hassels, who in 18 months had been 18 times tapped for a dropsy, and at each operation from 5 to 6 gallons of water taken off.—At Perry hill, Mrs. Fordyce.—At Attlebury, 33, Mr. William Hands; 76, his mother, Mrs. H.; and, 3, his daughter, Mary.—At Seckington, G. Owen, esq.—At Swinford, 89, Mrs. Male.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Langley, to Miss Martha Bolland.

At Wom, Mr. John Shaw, to Miss Jane Hales.

At West Bromwich, the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Barber, of Walsall.—Mr. Penn, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliz. Meredith, of Kington.—At Blymhill, Mr. G. Vaughan, to Miss F. James.—At Pontesbury, Mr. Price, of Pomer, to Miss S. Rogers.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Elwood, solicitor, to Miss S. Kent, both of Nantwich.—Mr. S. Whaley, to Miss S. Wilson, of Alkington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Oakley.—33, Mrs. Brayne.—Mr. Peplow.—Mrs. Poole, of Grafton.—Mr. Hill, of London.

At Ludlow, greatly regretted, the wife of Henry Ludlow, esq.

At Oswestry, 80, Mrs. Marg. Venables.

At Bridgenorth, 21, Miss Mary Pritchett.

At Great Beswick, Mrs. Oakley.—At Oakley Hall, Mr. Tho. Ha'ton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Pountney, to Miss Humphreys, of College Green.—Mr. T. Atkerton, of Liverpool, to Miss Allies, of Worcester.—Mr. Richard Hemming, to Miss S. Blakeway.

At Dudley, the Rev. J. Hodgson, to Miss Caddick.

At Tenbury, Mr. Jas. Meyrick, to Miss Greenly, of Team-street.

At Caldwell Hall Mills, Mr. Chas. Catel, to Miss Sarah Hill, of Stoke Prior.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. Evan Griffiths, vicar of St. John's.—Mrs. Mary Monks, one of the sharers of the only 40,000l. prize ever sold in the lottery.—Mrs. Lewis, of the Parade.

At Bromsgrove, 56, Mrs. Partridge, of the Pump-house.

At Pershore, 24, Emilin Ann, daughter of Mr. Burne, surgeon.

HEREFORD and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. Robert Wetherell, prebendary of Hereford, to Miss Anne Merewether, of Calne.

At Ross, Mr. Joseph Russell, to Miss M. Thomas.

At Kington, Mr. W. Edenborough, surgeon, to Miss Anne Beavan.

At Leominster, Mr. T. Tombs, to Miss S. James, of Hereford.

At King's Cople, Wm. Brandram, esq. of London, to Miss Jones.

At Ocle Pritchard, Mr. S. Drew, to Miss S. Hope, of Castleton.

Died.] At Monmouth, T. Phillips, esq. of Haverfordwest.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Our paragraph relative to the misconceptions in the use of power in Gloucester gaol, has had the salutary effect of calling the abused complainants to the bar of the Houses of Parliament, where we hope the false principles will be corrected on which the mal-practices are founded. No attempt having been made to correct our reasoning, we presume that it is deemed unanswerable.

Married.] At Gloucester, J. Luke, esq. of London, to Miss A. Walker.—Henry Cottrell, esq. of Oldbury, to Miss Bryant.

At Clifton, Col. Huddleston, to Miss H. Farewell.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Richard Wallington.—Mrs. Walford, of London.

At Tewkesbury, John Gregory, esq. a very respectable character. Fishing in a boat on the river Avon, he was carried so close to the fall of water over the Wear, that the boat was upset and he was drowned.

At Cheltenham, 26, Miss Sophia Bastin.—J. Nogoure, esq. of London.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. W. Masters, chief mate of the E.I. ship *Cufinels*.

At Clifton, the wife of M. Hinton Castle, esq. of Bristol.—19, Miss Harriet Fraser, of London.—At Kingsdown, 32, Sim. Oliver, esq. of Bristol.—At Upton-Bishop, Mrs. Gritton.—At Stonehouse, 70, Mr. T. Stephens.—At Pitchcomb, 45, Mr. Jer. Stanley, clothier.—At Dursley, Mr. Driver, builder.—At Shurdington, Mrs. Sadler.—At Uley, Wm. Stiff, esq.—At Bishop's Norton, 55, Mr. P. Ballinger.—At Gotherington, 76, Mr. Giles Perry.—At Dursley, the wife of Mr. Player, banker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On Tuesday the 14th of June, the University and city of Oxford were visited by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Prince Regent, and attended by a numerous and brilliant suite of nobles and princes. Every arrangement had been previously made by the Chancellor (Lord Grenville), and the heads of the University, for the accommo-

dation and entertainment of the illustrious guests, and for the gratification of their laudable curiosity respecting the most eminent seats of learning in Europe. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was the first to enter the town: he was soon followed by the Emperor, with his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh: last of all came the King of Prussia, with his two sons. The Chancellor was supported in his functions by Lords Essex, Fortescue, Harcourt, Pembroke, Spencer, Sidmouth, &c. &c. Having severally taken possession of the apartments prepared for them in different colleges, the party proceeded to view the most remarkable buildings. Christ Church, Merton, Magdalen, Queen's, All Souls, and other colleges engaged in succession their attention; but the chapel of New College seemed chiefly to attract their observation, from which they visited the Clarendon press and the Bodleian library. In the evening a magnificent banquet was provided in the Radcliffe library; and this circumstance, joined with the number and rank of the guests, the peculiar dresses of the various academic characters, and the brilliant assemblage of female spectators in the galleries, produced an effect at once novel and striking. On Wednesday morning the illustrious visitors repaired to the theatre, where, in the midst of a most numerous assembly, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on the Emperor, and the King of Prussia; and a diploma of the same rank was granted for the Duke of Wellington, in which the two monarchs, now members of the University, concurred. At this period of the business, the public orator, Mr. CROWE, delivered an impressive Latin discourse, adapted to the occasion. After this the Austrian ambassador, Prince Metternich; the Russian ambassador, Count Lieven; and Marshal Blucher, a Prussian commander, were admitted to the rank of Doctor of Civil Law. A number of original congratulatory poetical addresses in Greek, Latin, and English, were then recited by students of different colleges; at the conclusion of which, the Chancellor dissolved the assembly, and the strangers withdrew from the theatre. Soon afterwards they visited, and attentively examined, the observatory; and in the afternoon the Emperor and the King, with their suite, set off for Blenheim. Before leaving Oxford, the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Prince hereditary of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, and Field Marshal Blucher, now Prince of Wahlstadt, proceeded to the council chamber, where they were admitted to the freedom of the city. At Blenheim, the imperial and royal strangers were received by the Marquis of Blandford, Lords Charles and Francis Spencer. After an hour employed in glancing at that magnificent monument of national triumph, the Emperor,

Emperor, with his sister and suite, proceeded on to the splendid residence of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stowe; but the King of Prussia returned to London by Oxford. From Stowe, the imperial party came back to London, by Aylesbury, where they had a view of the late retreat of Louis XVIII.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Dafters, to Miss E. Saunders.

Died.] At Oxford, on the 22d ult. 68, the Rev. Joseph White, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius professor of Hebrew, and Laudian professor of Arabic in the University; and rector of Melton, in Suffolk. Dr. W. is succeeded in the Hebrew chair, and the prebend of Christ Church, by the Rev. Richard Lawrence, LL.D. The Laudian Arabic professorship is conferred by election on the Rev. Dr. Winstanley, principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden professor of History. Dr. White was born of humble parents, in Gloucestershire. From his parents he inherited a serious temper, and employed such time as could be spared from his employment in his father's profession, that of a weaver, in reading such books as fell in his way. The youth's attainments at last attracting the notice of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, he patronized him and sent him to Wadham College, in Oxford. In February, 1773, Mr. W. took the degree of M.A. and by the advice of Dr. Moore, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, applied to the study of the Oriental languages. In 1775 he was appointed Laudian professor of Arabic, on entering on which office he pronounced a masterly oration, soon afterwards printed, on the utility of the Arabic tongue in theological studies; by which many were induced to devote themselves to that branch of literary occupation, formerly much neglected. In 1774 he became a fellow of his college: in 1773 he published the Philoxenian Syriac version of the four gospels, from the manuscripts given by Dr. Gloucester Ridley, to New College. In November, 1774, Mr. W. preached and printed a discourse recommending, but hitherto unsuccessfully, a revision of the English translation of the Old Testament: about the same time he was appointed one of the preachers of Whitehall Chapel. In 1780 Mr. W. published "a Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour or Tamerlane," translated from the Persian. In Easter term Mr. W. was appointed to preach the Bampton lecture the next year. In preparation for this enterprise, he purposely consulted with the learned Mr. Badcock, then settled as a dissenting minister in South Molton, in Devonshire; a circumstance which, upon the death of Mr. B. in 1788, occasioned certain discussions, by which a temporary cloud was drawn over the reputation of the lecturer, on the score

of candour in the acknowledgment of important services received from his deceased friend. In consequence of his eminent reputation as an able defender of the Christian faith, Mr. W. was appointed, by Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor, to be a prebendary of Gloucester; soon after which he took the degree of D.D. About 1790 Dr. White vacated his fellowship by marriage, and accepted a college living in Norfolk, where he usually passed some months. In the parsonage house he erected a printing press, furnished with Oriental types, to be employed in printing the Syriac Old Testament; his man and maid servant laboured at the press, while Mrs. W. assisted her husband in the work of composition. Dr. W. afterwards published a learned work, called "*Egyptiaca*," relative to sundry antiquities of Egypt; also an edition and version of the account of that country, by an Arabic writer, *Abdellatif*. Dr. W. afterwards published a highly useful work, called a "*Diatessaron*," or the history of our Saviour, in the original expressions of the four evangelists, corrected and collated with each other.—Mr. Binwell, 49 years clerk of St. Aldate's.—Mr. Barratt, linen-draper.

At Witney, Mrs. Dolley.

At Standlake, 30, Benjamin Bartlett Tillstone, esq.—At Draycot, 69, Mrs. Hawes.—At Badgmore, Joseph Groote, esq.—At Blenheim, 25, J. Farley, boatman for 48 years to the Duke of Marlborough; he was at Lisbon during the dreadful earthquake in 1755.—At Thame Park, 62, Mr. Randolph.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At White Waltham, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Fisher, Royal Artillery, to Miss Eliz. Rawlings.

Died.] At Abingdon, 73, the relict of Joseph Tomkins, esq. a lady of a benevolent disposition.

At Farringdon, Mr. Herbert, sen. surgeon.—At Badgmore, near Henley, J. Grote, esq.—At Peterley-house, 54, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. T. L.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A new bridge is to be built over the Nen at Northampton, and the present bridge taken away; the lower part of Bridge-street is consequently to be widened. Application is now before parliament for authority to carry these improvements into effect.

The independent congregation at Kettering have lately presented to the Rev. Mr. Toller, who has been their minister upwards of 30 years, the sum of one thousand pounds, as a mark of their respect and veneration.

Married.] At Peterborough, Lieut.-Col. Bogges, Essex militia, to Miss M. J. Jackson, of London.

Died.] At Peterborough, 77, Mr. B. Vinter, apothecary.

At Oundle, 70, Mr. S. Rowlett.—At Milton, 29, Mr. T. Clarke, of Burbage, being

ing the seventh of his family carried off in their bloom.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. T. Carr, to Miss E. Farish.—T. Fiske, esq. to Miss Harriet Fisher.—Mr. Harding, of Pembroke Hall, to Miss Watson, of Balamham.—Mr. Muriel, surgeon, of Ely, to Miss Humphreys, of Cambridge.

Mr. T. Hall, of Stapleton, to Miss M. A. Ivatt, of Cottenham.

Died.] At Cambridge, 56, Mr. J. Cooper.—The Rev. J. Wilkinsen, B.D. fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi-college.—Mrs. Barker.—15, Miss M. Eliza Watson.

At Huntingdon, Miss F. Slow.—45, Mr. Alderman Stamford.

At Stilton, Mr. Deacon, solicitor.

At Little Morden, 64, the Rev. S. Gris-dall.—At Barnwell, 75, Mrs. Gates.—Mrs. Bullen.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Woolterton, surgeon, to Miss Steel.—Mr. T. Foyster, to Miss E. Fox.—Mr. Wm. Collins, to Miss S. Burman.—M. C. Walts, esq. of Stoke, to Miss F. Turner.—Mr. Thirkettle, to Miss A. Darby.

At Yarmouth, Capt. H. Loftus Reade, of Wexford militia, to Miss Susan Cooper.—The Rev. William Lucas, to Miss Louisa Fisher.

Mr. Robt. Dring, of Saxlingham, to Miss Matilda Heywood.

Mr. Robt. Foster, of Elsing, to Miss S. Parke.

Died.] At Norwich, 79, John Browne, esq. of Falconstone.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. Coleman.—64, Mr. Joseph Curtis.—92, the wife of Capt. Williams.—64, Mr. Sam. Eldridge.—54, Mrs. Bell.—36, Mrs. Hitcham.—48, Mr. Norton.—33, Mr. D. Cooper.—Mr. Rounce.

At Lynn, Mr. Goddard.

At Fundenhall, Mrs. Hawes.—At East Dereham, 67, Mrs. Pace.—At Barford, Mr. T. Wellum, and two days after his wife, 72.—At Wymondham, 48, Mrs. Mace.—72, Mr. Sam. Harvey.—At Foulsham, 65, Mrs. Raven.—At Diss, 27, Miss E. Tyrrel.—At Burnham, 63, Mr. J. Love.—At Kirby, 76, Mr. G. Barham.—At Honington, 18, Miss H. C. Cubitt.—At Banham, 79, Mr. John Jollye.—At Seething, 76, Robert White, M.D. formerly of Rury St. Edmund's.—At Elsing Hall, 26, Miss Frances Browne.—At Wymondham, 64, Mr. J. Bunn.—59, Mr. Abel Ward, of Castleacre Abbey.—69, Mr. J. Shulver, of Thompson.—20, Mr. W. B. Crowe, of Rockland.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Robt. Tibbrook, silversmith, to Miss Fitch.—Mr. Robt. Nicholls, to Miss Howe.—Mr. Tho. Makin, of Kettlebaston, to Miss E. Bloss.

At Bungay, Mr. Benj. De Carle, to Miss Sophia Prentice.

At Ipswich, Mr. Robt. Gregson Turner, of London, to Miss Char. Churchman.

Died.] At Ipswich, 59, Mrs. Cook.—26, Mrs. Smith.

At Sudbury, 20, Mr. King.

At Stowmarket, 85, Mrs. S. Proom.

At Orford, 76, J. W. Gooch, esq.—At Stow-up-land, 20, Mr. G. Tailor.—At Wat-tisfield, 82, Mr. C. Youngman.—At Drink-stone, 54, Mr. G. Turner, an opulent farmer.—Mrs. Thurston, of Bramford.—21, Miss Theophila Palmer, of Herringwell-hall.—At Richingham, Mrs. Debenham.—At Bredfield, Mr. Chas. Harris.—At Bey-ton, 37, Mrs. Craske.—22, Miss Ann Syer, daughter of the Rev. B. B. Syer, of Ked-dington.—69, Mr. Pendle, of Honington.—At Tattingsstone, 37, Mr. W. Porter, jun.—At Wortham, Mrs. Glandfield.—18, Miss S. Sergeant, of Cochfield.—Mr. Rix, of Wood-bridge.—17, Miss M. A. Newport, of Cla-vering.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Saffron Walden, J. Litch Martin, esq. to Miss Hollingworth, of Ken-sington.

At Westham, T. Dix, esq. of London, to Miss Cath. Algar, of Stratford.—The Rev. H. Jones, vicar, to Miss Helen Carstairs, of Stratford Green.

Died.] At Colchester, the relict of the Rev. Archdeacon Waller.—64, R. Richard-son Newell, M.D. much regretted.

At Chipping Ongar, 75, J. H. Turner, esq.—At Upminster, 100, Mrs. Eliz. Scott, widow; she enjoyed the use of all her facul-ties till within a few days of her death.—At Porringham-hall, Mrs. Wilson, and, a few days after, her husband Mr. W.—At He-dingham, 43, Mr. S. Bridge.—At Great Parndon, 94, the relict of J. Johnson, esq. of Blackheath.—At Halstead, 47, Mr. T. Parsonson.

KENT.

Such is the existing or the expected in-tercourse between England and the conti-nent, that fourteen bye-boats are fitting out at Dover for the accommodation of passen-gers. Regular packets will, it is expected, be also established between Dover and Os-tend. The king's packets sail from Dover on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Satur-day; two go with the early mails, and two with the late and foreign mails.

The speculations on the hop-duty, for this year, have commenced; it is now laid at 110,000*l*.

A woodcock's nest, with four young ones, was lately discovered in a wood at Langley; and an attempt was made to pre-serve them, but they all died in less than a week. A rare instance of the woodcock and the cuckoo being visitors in this island at the same time.

Married.] At Canterbury, Robt. Bucha-nan, esq. to Miss S. Wharrey.

At Rochester, M. C. Watts, esq. to Miss F. Turner.

F. Turner.—J. Wise, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Ellwood.

At Maidstone, Mr. Cooke, surgeon, to Miss Georg. Hudson, Thornham.

At Margate, Mr. John Fagg, to Miss Mary Adams.

At Sandwich, Mr. Coleman, of Deal, to Miss Eliz. Hoile.

At Deptford, R. A. Gray, esq. of London, to Mary; and J. Cousens, esq. of London, to Caroline, daughters of T. Standfield, esq.

At W. Malling, T. Dudlow, esq. to Miss H. Simmons.

At Eltham, Mr. J. Miller, to Miss E. Lucas, of Lee-place.

Died.] At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Moyston, sister of the late Lord Teynham.—Miss Hooper, of Ramsgate.

At Chatham, 82, Mr. Acworth.—Mrs. Anderson.—39, Mrs. Mary Bond.

At Dover, 82, Mrs. Ratley.

At Aylesford, Mr. Wm. Groombridge.

At the Mote near Maidstone, 16, Miss Harriet Cholmondeley.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Feverstone.—Mrs. Tate.—Mr. W. Barnett.—Mrs. Evans.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Hodgman.—83, Mrs. Greaves.—76, Mrs. Hill.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Unett, Royal Artillery.

At Margate, Mrs. Watson.

At Littleburn, 86, the wife of S. Maple, who had a single lock of hair growing from her head measuring 7 feet 9 inches. *Kentish Chronicle.*—At Chilham, 82, Mr. Pilcher, found drowned in a small rivulet.—At Lewisham, 63, Wm. Hall Timbrel, esq.—At Chart Sutton, 92, Mrs. Claddish.—At Ditton, Mrs. El. Shepherd.—At Littlebourn, 47, Mr. Rich. Williams, formerly wax-chandler to his majesty in London.—At Chartham, 35, Mrs. El. Noyes.—At Throwley, 47, Mr. Steph. Ashbee.—At Newington, near Sittingbourne, 63, Mr. T. Andrews.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. Cranstone, mercer, to Miss Turner.

At Brighton, Mr. G. A. Wigney, grocer, to Miss Wolmshurst.

Died.] At Brighton, 80, Lady Emily Harvey.—Capt. H. Merricks, West Sussex militia.

At Chichester, Miss Roberts.

At Petworth, 85, Mrs. Purser, 60 years in the service of the Earl of Egremont.—At Beddingham, near Lewes, Sir T. Carr, knt.—At Bagnor, 50, J. Latewooff, esq.—At Hampnett, Mr. Bailey, of East Dean.—At Bosham, Mr. Blackman, brother of Sir Harry B. of Lewes.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, John Durell, esq. to Miss Lerier, of Jersey.

At Portsmouth, Mr. R. Walker, of the Dock-yard, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. J. Andrews, to Mrs. Blundell.

At Fareham, Jas. Ainge, esq. to Miss Louisa Cath. Ridge.

Died.] At Gosport, Mr. Cooper.—Mrs. Chaplain.

At Southampton, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Sir Robt. Hughes.—Miss Eliza Lintott.—36, Mrs. Bagenal.—89, Chaloner Ogle, esq.—Mr. W. Steele, wine merchant.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Terry.—At Ryde, Mrs. Mary Lowe.—In Haslar-hospital, Capt. Lyall, of the R.N. lately returned from captivity in France.—65, Mrs. Allen, of Portsea.—Mrs. Penny, formerly of Bishop's Waltham.

At Petersfield, on his return to his seat in the Isle of Wight, 74, Sir Nash Grose, knt. late one of the judges of the court of King's Bench. He had scarcely entered the room at the inn when he fell on a sofa and expired. Sir N. G. was a native of London. He was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1756, and after eight years' practice at the bar was called to the degree of serjeant. On the death of Serjeant Glynn he took the lead in the court of Common Pleas, and in 1786 he was raised to a seat in the court of King's Bench, soon after which he was knighted. On account of his age and infirmities he lately resigned his judicial station.

At Andover, 80, J. Reeves, esq. verderer of Windsor Forest, and a magistrate of Hampshire.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Wiltshire Agricultural Society, prizes were awarded to three shepherds for their skill and care in rearing lambs. The first reared 252 lambs from 255 ewes; the second 384 lambs from 400 ewes; and the third 601 lambs from 617 ewes.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Willis, of Winchester, to Mrs. White.

At Wilton, Mr. John Sutton, to Miss Harriet Curtis.

R. Matthews, esq. of Shawhouse, to Miss Mary Henley, of Lynham.

At Corsham, Mr. Carpenter, to Miss Manley.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. R. Gatehouse.—The Rev. Mr. Bedwell, of Odstock, 104, he could read the smallest print without glasses.

At Devizes, Sir George William Farmer, bart. of Clairville, Sussex. Travelling through that town in a one-horse chaise with a lady, the carriage came in contact with a waggon; by the shock, both were thrown out, and so severely injured, that Sir G. died in a week; the lady is doing well.

At his seat at Dauntsey, the Earl of Peterborough.

At Wilton, Miss Sarah Chisman, of Wareham.

At Barefield, 72, the Rev. T. Rawlings.—At Sherston, Mr. Ward, of Bristol, to Miss

Miss Anne Tanner.—At Melksham, 76, Mr. Croom.—At Chivnall, Mr. Barnes.—At Laycock, Mr. W. Tayler.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The mayor of Bristol not having fixed the assize of bread, the different bakers made loaves of a proportionate weight of flour, to be sold at one shilling, at six-pence, &c. This mode was judged to be preferable to the old system, as competition among the bakers would thus be promoted, for the public benefit.

French prisoners, to the number of 300 each day, marched from Stapleton, on their route for Portsmouth to be embarked. The majority of them were unwilling to admit of any drawback from the fame of Bonaparte; but they unanimously concurred in expressing their gratitude for the treatment they had received from the people of England.

The first annual meeting of the Bath Sunday-school Union was held on the 7th ult. in New King-street chapel. By the report read, it appeared that eighteen new schools had been lately established, in which 1500 poor children were instructed. The Sunday-schools belonging to the dissenters and methodists in Bath, now forming a part of the Union, are attended by 1000 children. Particular thanks were given to Dr. Pole for his address on teaching adults to read.

The inhabitants of Frome have petitioned Parliament against the bill "for the better relief and settlement of the poor." They object particularly to that clause which confers a settlement on a person residing a certain number of years in a parish without receiving relief. The poor rates of Frome were last year 6,000*l.*; and, from the number of its manufacturers, it is conceived that 700 additional families will become chargeable, should the bill pass into a law.

Married.] At Bristol, J. Middleton, esq. of London, to Miss Poole.—J. Dean, esq. to Miss M. Johnson.—Lient. Col. T. Lewis, Monmouth Militia, to Miss M. Daniel.—William Francis, esq. of London, to Miss C. Stockdale.—Mr. Willsbridge, to Miss M. Nott.—Mr. Joseph Hannam, to Miss C. Ward.—At Stratton, William Mercer, esq. to Miss Fanny Gray.

At Taunton, Mr. Robert Johnston, of London, to Miss Drake.

At Frome, Mr. William Jones, to Miss Partridge.

At Bishops' Hall, J. Buncombe, esq. solicitor, of Taunton, to Miss Capon.

Died.] At Bath, 75, Walter Lacon, esq. of Linley Salop.—The Rev. W. Friend, thirty years a preacher of the independents, 70.—Lady Clerke, wife of the Rev. Joseph Townsend, rector of Pewsey, Wilts.—24, Miss Davy, of Exeter.—81, Mrs. Mary Coulshard.—Mrs. Gordon.

At Bristol, 66, Mrs. Sainsbury.—83, Mr. Joseph Hale.—80, Mrs. Mary Beer.—Mrs.

Plager, of Dursley.—21, Mr. M. Staleriffe.—Alexander Robert Burrell, esq. of Jamaica.—73, the wife of the Rev. Morgan Jones, of Tiptree, Essex.—Mrs. Townsend, —76, Mrs. James.—Edmund Bayley, esq. banker.—Mrs. Bishop.—62, Mrs. Pritchard.—The widow of Mr. W. Lucas, of the Custom-house.—Mr. Harding.—Mr. Joseph Mansfield, a respectable builder.—Simon Oliver, esq. banker, 82.

At Bedminster, 43, Mr. B. Burgess.

At Taunton, Mr. Walsh.—Mr. Fr. Gore.

At Stogursey, the Rev. D. Davis, fifty-nine years curate and vicar of Stockland, Bristol.—At Hay Gate, K. G. Coote Mitchell, esq. of London.—At Keynsham, 62, Mr. Whippie.—At Yeovil, Lient. Wm. Kitson, Somerset Militia.—At Wellington, 67, Mrs. Bowering.—At Yeovil, Mrs. Snook.—At Penzillwood, Mr. Cox.—At Chilton-Domer, Wadham Lyte Browne, esq.—At West Coker, the relict of J. Newman, esq. of Berwick-house.—At Pitminster, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dickens.—At Temple-Coombe, Mrs. Coombs.—At Long Ashton, Mr. G. Robinson.

DORSETSHIRE.

Great rejoicings took place lately at Bourton, occasioned by the arrival of a vat of Hamburgh yarn from London, being the first that had been seen for a number of years.

The landlord of a respectable inn in this quarter was lately fined ten pounds and costs, for refusing to lodge and entertain a traveller of proper appearance on his journey.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. Robert Willis, to Miss Eliz. Bryan.

At Blandford, St. Mary's, Mr. J. B. Storey, to Miss Anne Snell.—At Bere Regis, Mr. Young, of the Isle of Purbeck, to Miss Simes, of London.

At E. Knoyle, Mr. Townsend, surgeon, of Hindon, to Miss Sarah Simpson.—At East Stoke, Mr. Samuel Pester, to Miss Hopkins.—At Silton, Mr. B. Dowding, to Miss Higgins.—At Ibberton, Mr. J. Flower, to Miss Ann Aplin.—At Bourton, Mr. M. Maggs, to Miss Anne Cox.

Died.] At Poole, Mr. T. B. Coward.

At Dorchester, 69, George Churchill, esq.

At Piddletrenthide, Miss Mary Willis.—At Sydling, much regretted, Matthew Devenish, esq.—At Cerne Abbas, 30, Mr. J. Hann Vic.—At Furley, 81, Mrs. Hodder.

DEVONSHIRE.

The road from Exeter into Cornwall, by Tavistock, is now altering towards Moretonhampstead, so as to avoid the hills between the latter place and Dockham, an improvement of great importance to the pleasure as well as to the business traveller in that part of Devonshire.

Married.] At Tavistock, Mr. C. Crapp, to Miss Eliz. Horne.—Thos. Robins, esq. solicitor, to Miss Jane Beauford.

At Biddeford, J. Hammett, esq. to Miss Reb. Morrison, of Yeo Vale.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. Saml. Evans, to Miss Mary Wakeford.

F. C. Perry, esq. of Donnington, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Hawker, R.N.

At Heavitree, the Rev. Jas. Duke Coleridge, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Stanhope Badcock, esq. of East Wonford-house.

Died.] At Exeter, the wife of J. Campion, esq.—82, Mr. Saml. Jacobs.—Mr. J. Easierbooke; for whom, and his family, a subscription had been made, in consideration of his dying state when arrested and sent to jail.—15, Richard, son of J. Pidgeley, esq.—The Rev. Wm. Bowness.—21, Mr. J. H. Harris.—Mr. J. Balle, who was chief magistrate in 1795.

At Plymouth Dock, 62, John Marshall, esq. banker: his death was occasioned by paining a corn, which brought on a mortification.—By a fall from his horse, Mr. Dave, wine-merchant.—The wife of Mr. Baskerville, of the Custom-house.

At Trehill, 82, John Ley, esq. many years deputy-clerk of the House of Commons.

At East Langstone-house, Tavistock, Wm. Sleman, esq. much regretted.

At Exmouth, 76, C. P. Guyon, esq. of Cornard, Suffolk.—Bray, esq. of London.

At Dartmouth, Lieut. Wm. Beard, R.N.

At Okehampton, the Rev. H. A. Hole, vicar, rector of Chamleigh, and chaplain to the Prince Regent.

At Cullompton, 95, Mrs. Skinner.

At Stonehouse, Mr. T. Stephens.—Capt. Isaac Cotgrave, R.N. upwards of fifty years in the service.—19, Miss Gould, of Broadlist.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Clerc, the Rev. J. Rogers, rector of Mawman, to Miss Mary Joze.

At St. Hilary, Mr. R. Moyle, surgeon, of Marazion, to Mrs. Hitchens.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, A. Tanner, to Mary Gregory, of Yatton.

Died.] At Falmouth, 75, Mrs. Hooton.—Mr. R. Richards.

At Fowey, Mrs. Jane Bennett.

At Truro, Mr. F. Lewis.

At Penzance, 41, Thos. Batten, esq.—On his return from Lisbon, Stormont Flint, esq. senior examiner of the Audit Office.

At Rosewarne, Mathew Vivian, esq.

At Penhale, Mr. J. Martin.

WALES.

The Rev. John Evans, vicar of St. Mary's, Cardigan, being in his 88th year, performed the whole duty of that church, on a late occasion, in English and Welsh.

The distinguished painter Wilson, is buried at Mold, in Flintshire, with this inscription:—"The remains of Richard Wilson, esq. Member of the Royal Academy of Artists. Interred May 15th, 1782, aged 69."

Married.] At Tredyrawr, Cardigan, W. Russel Oldnall, esq. of Middle Temple, London, to Miss Williams.

At Beaumaris, H. Williams, esq. to Miss Jane Owen, of Sebylltir.—Mr. R. Llwyd, author of several works, to Miss Bingley.

Wm. Jones, esq. to Miss Ann Morgan, of Talley, Carmarthen.

At Llangavelach, G. Haynes, esq. of Swansea, to Miss Baker.

At Forden, Montgomeryshire, R. Blakeney, esq. to Miss Margaret Edwards, of Pintre.

At Vaynor, E. Davies, esq. of Garth, to Miss G. Jones, of Maesvaynor, Brecon.

At Court-y-Gollyn, Brecon, E. Browne, esq. of London, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Lampeter, suddenly, Charles Hassall, esq. of Tenby, an eminent surveyor.

At Denbigh, 58, the relict of James Gordon, esq. and daughter of the late Sir John Glynn, bart.

At Abergavenny, Mr. E. Harris.

At Neath, Miss Cath. Morgan.

At Swansea, the relict of Capt. Tedball.—Miss Francis Ayres.

At Neath, Mr. Rees Rees.

Aged 32, John Jones, esq. of Brynphir, Carnarvon.

At Swansea, Mrs. Holbrook.

At Carnarvon, 48, Mr. Price.

At Carmarthen, 49, the wife of Mr. T. Thomas, hop-merchant.

At Nacbuth, T. Howell, esq. solicitor.

At Denbigh, Mrs. Wright, of Oswestry.

At Wrexham, Mr. E. Bozley, paper-manufacturer.

At Llanarmon, the Rev. J. Williams, rector of Llandulus.

At Penylan, Wm. Griffith Davies, esq. receiver-general for Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

At Bryngwyn, 70, Mr. Mat. Watkins.—

At the Hay, Radnor, 17, Miss Esther Whitcomb.—77, the relict of T. Mitchell, esq. of Battle, near Brecon.—At Pen-y-fai, 70, Mrs. Mary Davies.—At Ynyscedwin, much regretted, Mr. Pendrill.—At Allthreay, Flint, 18, Miss Ann Smith.—

At Coxhall, the wife of the Rev. W. Griffiths.—At Caen, Flint, 73, Edward Jones, esq.—At Egermond, 85, Mr. J. Beddoe.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Antony Proctor Lake, esq. surgeon R. N. to Miss Kirsopp.

At Duncow, Dr. J. Kirkpatrick, to Miss Margaret Michan.

At Leith, Mr. William Rainie, to Miss Mary Aitchison.

Died.] In his 73d year, the Earl of Hopetoun. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by his half-brother, Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B. whose services were lately rewarded by a British peerage, with the title of Lord Niddry.

At Stratherick, 81, Captain Alexander Fraser,

Fraser, probably the latest survivor of those who served in North America, under General Wolfe.

At Closeburn, the Rev. Andrew Young.
At Paxton, 75. Mr. A. Johnston.

IRELAND.

It is said to be determined by government, to make a harbour at Dunmore, in Waterford Haven, for the accommodation of the packets between Milford and Ireland: for which purpose the sum of 18,244*l.* was lately granted by parliament. In the present state of things, delays of from 12 to 16 hours frequently occur; but by the proposed improvements, these and other inconveniences will be removed.

An aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Dublin was held on the 11th ult. when counsellor O'Connell moved a number of resolutions, denying that to be an unlawful assembly (as it was termed in a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant), and complaining of its abolition as an infringement of the right of petitioning. Of the resolutions moved, one was "that this meeting do adjourn until the 24th of June instant, then to take into consideration the form of a petition to parliament, praying that the Catholics of Ireland may, during any further continuance of the penal and disabling laws, obtain the benefit of that principle of the constitution, *which gives to aliens a jury of one-half foreigners.*"

The leading members of the Catholic Board have, it is said, laid the foundation of a new society, to be called the Association of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty.

Died.] At Dublin, in Rutland-square, the Earl of Belvidere.—Dorothea, wife of the Hon. Baron George.

DEATHS ABROAD.

30th May, at her residence at Malmaison,

near Paris, the Ex-Empress of France Josephine, after a very short illness. This lady was born in Martinique, in June 1763. Her maiden name was Tacher de la Pagerie. She went to France, where she married Count de Beauharnois, a major-general in the army, and a member of the Constituent Assembly: he was put to death in 1793. Madame de B. was herself long in prison; but after her liberation she, in 1697, married Bonaparte. "All those," say the French papers, "to whom she was known, in either adversity or prosperity, do equal justice to the kindness of her disposition." Through her intervention, while the wife of Bonaparte, many of the emigrant noblesse, and others, were restored to their country, their property, and their friends. Her funeral was celebrated with pomp, and attended by many marshals, senators, and other persons of distinction, both French and foreigners: among the latter were the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and General Sacken, who commanded in Paris after the entrance of the allies.

At Bengal, Captain Robert Beauchamp, third son of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.

At Narva, Russia, 82, Robert Thorley, esq. formerly of Fins.

At Martinique, Robert Gordon, esq. of Demarary, late governor of the Colony of Berbice.

At the battle of Toulouse, 33, Captain Francis Bignell, of the 27th regiment, youngest son of R. Bignell, esq. late of Banbury.

At St. Maure, one of the Grecian Islands, Major-General H. Davis, Adjutant-General of his Majesty's forces in the Island of Sicily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We have deferred our usual series of Engravings on Wood, to make room for the discovery of Mr. Want, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the world, as the means of relieving so much painful disease.

Several readers ask for additional particulars from our Hitchin friend.

We are glad to hear from our Berlin Correspondent, that the Monthly Magazine is in such high request among the German Literati; and must refer him, and all our Continental friends, for a regular supply, to their respective Post-masters, to whom this Magazine is forwarded at Two Guineas per Annum, by the General Post-Office, London. At Hamburgh we have appointed Messrs. PERTHES and BESSER our Agents, as well for the sale as for the receipt of Communications, which they will forward once a Quarter. The Letters which have poured in upon us on the renewal of foreign intercourse, prove that this Miscellany is likely to become the focus of correspondence, not less among the Continental Literati than among those of the British Islands. The advantages arising to a Literary Journal from being generally read in the four quarters of the world, must be evident in the contents of its pages, while the circumstance augurs auspiciously in regard to the final ascendancy of those just principles of ethics and public policy, of which, in the worst of times, we have been the unshaken, though temperate, advocates.

Mr. LORR on the Small-Pox Bill, Dr. Reader's Experiments, Mr. Hopkins on Prices, the Walk to Kew, many other Prose Papers, and some accepted Poems, are unavoidably delayed by such a pressure of Communications as we never before experienced.